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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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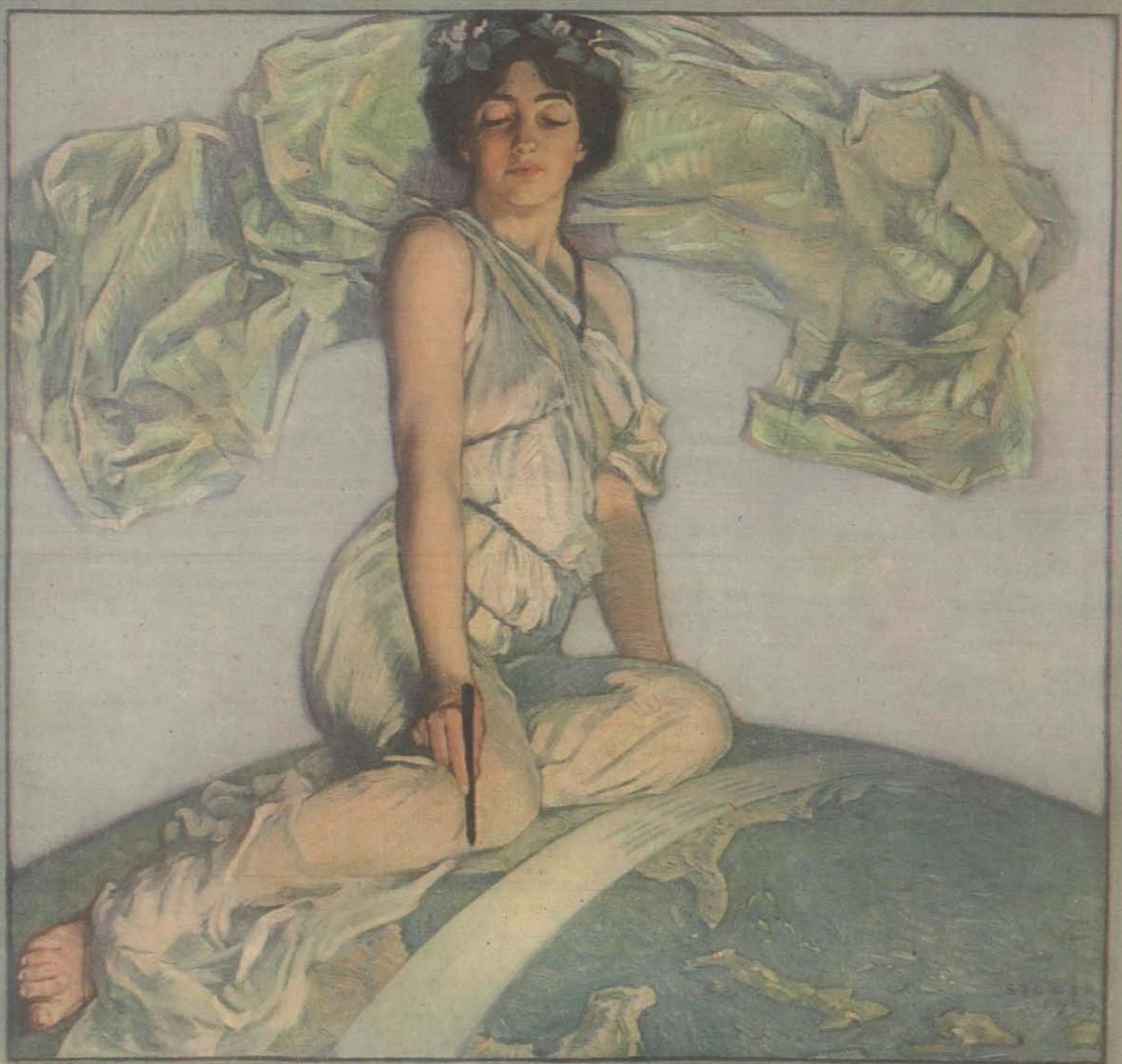

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers

New York and London

Vol. XXXIX., No. 14. Whole No. 1015 NEW YORK, OCTOBER 2, 1909 Price 10 Cents

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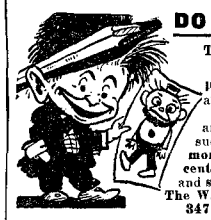

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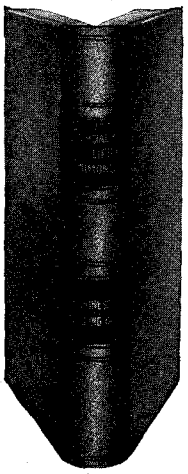

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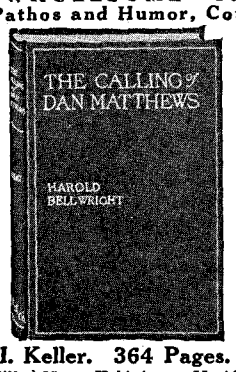

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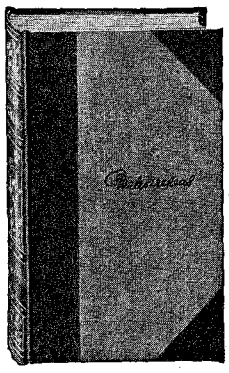

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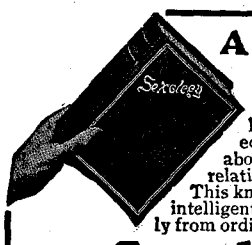

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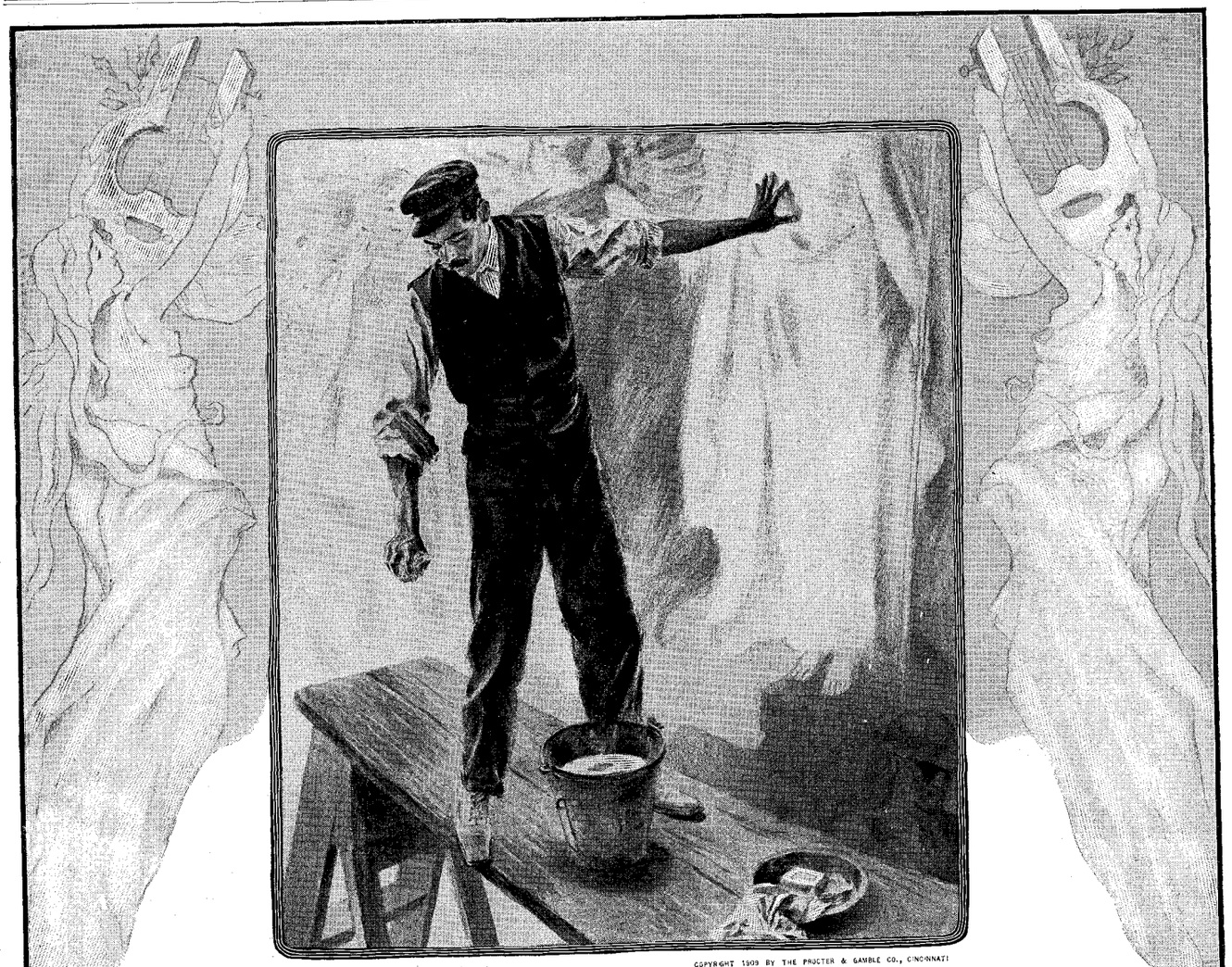

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VOL. XXXIX., NO. 14 NEW YORK, OCTOBER 2, 1909 WHOLE NUMBER, 1015

TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE PRESIDENT'S TARIFF DEFIANCE

PRESIDENT TAFT'S outspoken support of the Payne Tariff, his condemnation of the Western Republicans who voted against it, and his avowed opposition to more tariff revision in the near future, are thought likely by many to make the Winona speech a landmark in the history of his Administration. Its vital paragraphs were quoted in these pages last week. This speech, says one paper, will provide both his friends and his foes with their best ammunition in next year's Congressional campaign. It will be recalled that seven Republican Senators and twenty Republican Congressmen, mostly Western, joined the revolt against the Payne-Aldrich Bill, and their action is taken to indicate a similar restlessness among a large part of the Republican voters. Into the region of chief disaffection went President Taft, and there delivered an outspoken indorsement of the Tariff Law, declaring it the best the country has ever had.

The Chicago *Tribune*, one of the most influential Republican organs of the Middle West, calls upon the party to answer this speech "by retiring stand-patters and electing in their stead men of progressive tendencies" to revise the tariff in the next Congress. It is "perfectly clear" to the Indianapolis *Star* (Ind. Rep.) "that President Taft is out of touch with American public sentiment on the tariff question." The whole purport of his speech, it adds, "is a condonation of outrageously high duties, which should have no defense," and "on this sort of tariff doctrine the President could not have carried Indiana." His words "will be a profound disappointment to the whole country, but especially to the West, which was first and strongest in support of his candidacy," says the Kansas City *Star*, which supported him in the campaign; and the San Francisco *Call* (Rep.) declares that his speech "comes as a tremendous shock," and "is a sore disappointment," not only to the party, "but to the whole body of the people." Senator Cummins's organ, the Des Moines *News*, condemns the President for alining himself with the East against the West. This progressive Republican paper exclaims bitterly:

"He praises Aldrich as a statesman and names him for leader of financial legislation, and speaks a good word for Cannon and Payne. He argues for the Tariff Bill, admitting that he got his figures from Aldrich and Payne, men who stand elbow to elbow with Rockefeller and Morgan. He attacks Governor Johnson, of Minnesota, for arraigning the West against the East, and then makes a speech in the West in which he places himself squarely in line with the interests of the East and tries to justify a tariff that was made exclusively in behalf of the Eastern interests and in which the interests of the West were ignored.

"Shades of Theodore Roosevelt! May the ghosts of the wild animals he has killed in Africa ever haunt him for having foisted onto the country this man Taft!"

The St. Paul *Pioneer Press* (Rep.), another organ of the "progressives," says sarcastically of the speech that "from the stand-patters' standpoint it is a gem," but "the consumer finds no note of comfort in it." Further:

"These Western Republicans have made up their minds that they are not going to be ruled by New England and for New England. They are not as deeply concerned as President Taft declares himself to be about party solidarity. They have grown tired of paying tribute to the already overprotected manufacturers of New England, and they are irrevocably committed to a revision of the tariff that will mean something, instead of the makeshift measure foisted upon the country by the late special session of Senator Aldrich and Speaker Cannon. If the President gets close enough to the real people on his Western trip to ascertain their views and opinions he will find they have enlisted for a war, not to make a noise, and that there will be no surrender until the Congress has been aroused to enact legislation demanded and sorely needed for the benefits of the whole people instead of for the further larding of the trust-fed special interests."

So much for the Republican objectors. The Independent and Democratic press believe that this speech has been like oil, instead of water, on the flames of tariff rebellion. "Instead of softening the antagonism between the two factions of his party," thinks the Indianapolis *News* (Dem.), "he has very clearly intensified it." Unless modified by later utterances, this defense of the tariff "can only serve to weaken the Republicans in the Congressional struggle in the critical West next year," believes the Washington *Times* (Ind.); and the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) remarks that "predictions of a Democratic House next year will be made more confidently than before." The speech "looks like a blunder," adds *The Post*, and the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* agrees that if the trip continues as it has begun, "it will go down in history beside Andrew Johnson's 'swing around the circle' as one of the most foolish things ever perpetrated by a well-meaning President."

He has given the Democrats their opportunity, exclaims the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* (Ind.), and so say many of the Democratic papers. "It needs no further proof that there can be no tariff reform through the Republican party," says the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.), and the Charlotte *Observer* (Dem.) notes that those who expected real reform from Mr. Taft "have had a rude awakening." The New York *Times* even thinks he has destroyed his chances of renomination. We read:

"Theodore Roosevelt's good fortune has not deserted him. The stars in their courses seem to fight for him. If he still cherishes an ambition to return to the White House, the path has been opened to him by President Taft, and no thoroughfare could be more inviting or easier to travel. Mr. Roosevelt has nothing to unsay upon the tariff, for he has said precious little about it. It will be remembered that he was once a member of the Cobden

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Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East Twenty-third street, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Entered at the New York Post-office as Second-class Matter.

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"SHOO!"
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

Club. If upon his return to this country he chooses to declare his dissent from the opinion that the Payne Bill is the best tariff bill ever passed, and to insist that it is not a fulfilment of pledges made, all the influence and the political skill possest by Mr. Taft and his friends would be exercised in vain to stay the overwhelming demand for Mr. Roosevelt's renomination."

It would be a mistake, however, to suppose that the President has alienated all the Republican voters except a few capitalists in New England, as some writers seem to think. Without quoting the commendations of such strong Republican papers in the East as the New York *Tribune*, the Philadelphia *Press* and *Evening Telegraph*, the Boston *Advertiser*, and many others, we may plunge into the region of disaffection and quote the Des Moines *Capital* (Rep.) as saying that "the President's speech will help the cause of Republicanism in Iowa," and "will insure a solid Republican delegation in Congress from this State at the next election." "There is not a doubt" in the mind of the editor of the Omaha *Bee* (Rep.) "that his constructive, definite, moderate views, contrasted with the demoralizing, vindictive, upsetting purpose of the opposing Democratic organization, embody the preference of the average American voter." Similar commendations are heard from the Cincinnati *Times-Star* and *Commercial-Tribune*, the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, the Kansas City *Journal*, the Denver *Republican*, and the San Francisco *Chronicle*.

The Milwaukee *Free Press* indorses the President's words as giving "definite expression to what the majority of Republicans have felt since the Payne measure became a law," and it says of his approval and support of the bill:

"That the solidarity and consequent future effectiveness of the party, as well as the best interests of the nation, demanded such a step few who understand the true nature and inwardness of our Government by party will deny. To have defeated that bill would have meant party chaos in Congress, the jeopardizing not only of all decent tariff revision but the imperiling of all the critical Republican policies to come up at future sessions. The effect of a disrupted ruling party on the welfare of the nation is too evident to require demonstration.

"The vicious impression created by the free-trade and allied press that the Republican party was pledged to a revision along the lines of free trade, or at least to a reduction of duties to a point where prices would be lowered by foreign competition, was repudiated by the President, as it has been by all genuine Republicans since that antiprotection argument has been heard. Quite as effectively does he reduce to ridicule the silly claim that the tariff has been the cause of the present high cost of living.

"Altogether, the speech was a straightforward, common-sense, and candid statement of the significance of the present tariff and its enactment. It has nothing of excuse or apology about it, and little of defense. It is strongly affirmative and offensive throughout, and successfully places its antagonists in the guerrilla camp.

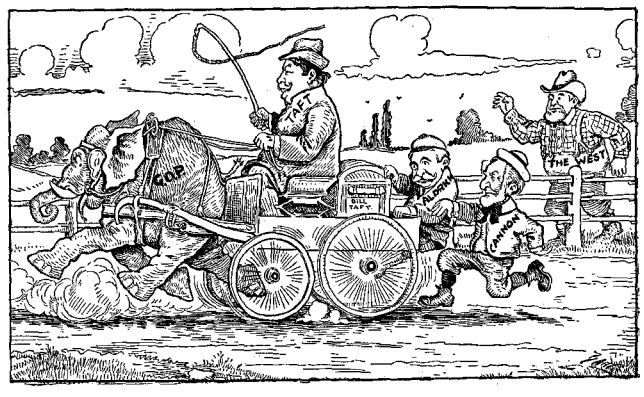
"The free-trade chorus and the chronic revisionists for office will attack the President's facts and figures, but it will be well to bear in mind that President Taft has created a new class of liars to be added to the time-honored trilogy—and those are the tariff liars."

WINNING THE WEST.
MISS WEST—"Why, Mr. Taft, we call those weeds out here."
—Grue in the Albany *Times-Union*.

THE "BIG NAIL" AND LITTLE HAMMERS

THE impatience for a final dispelling of the great North-Pole mystery has grown to commanding proportions with the return of the rival "discoverers" to their native land. As one editorial writer bluntly puts it, it is "time for a show-down." When asked by correspondents at Sydney when the controversy was likely to be settled, Commander Peary answered: "You will have to ask some one else that, some one besides me; but I will say this, so far as I am concerned, the matter will end shortly." In a wireless message from shipboard on September 18 Dr. Cook stated that "within two months at the outside, probably earlier, my records and instruments will all be ready for the official tests," adding that "I shall then send them to Copenhagen University, which has the first claim, as it was the first officially to recognize my work in the discovery of the Pole." Afterward, he says, "they will be at the disposal of any expert committee which the scientific and geographical societies care to form." When asked later in New York why the proofs of his claim could not be made public with less delay the explorer answered:

"My observations, and the other proofs of my discovery, took two years for me to compile, and it will take at least two months before they will be ready to be given to the public. I have prom-



THE WEST—"Whip Behind!"
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

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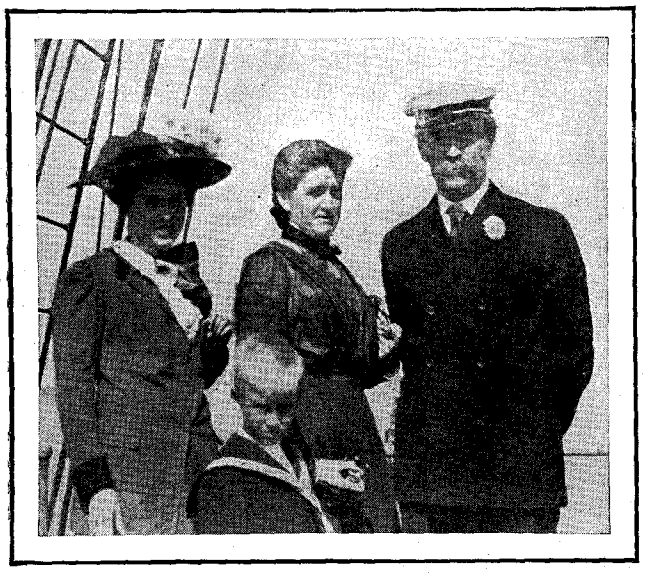
ised, and I will keep my word, that as soon as they are in such shape, they will be given to the press."

In the mean while the public, wherever it comes in direct contact with either explorer, is giving rein to its enthusiasm and forgetting for the moment its doubts and its unanswered questions. Thus Dr. Cook, landing from the steamer at New York, is garlanded



THE REUNION ON THE "ROOSEVELT" AT SYDNEY.

From left to right: Miss Marie A. Peary, who was born within the arctic circle sixteen years ago; Robert E. Peary, Jr.; Mrs. Peary and the Commander.

with roses, officially welcomed by a borough president, carried on an excursion-boat in a triumphal circuit of the island, driven in an automobile through streets lined with cheering people, serenaded by a thousand male singers, voted the freedom of the city by the board of aldermen, and banqueted and toasted by the Arctic Club of America. Commander Peary, at the same time, despite his decision "not to accept any invitations to receptions or any ovations until the present controversy is settled by competent authority," finds his journey from Nova Scotia to Maine assuming the aspect of a triumphal procession. According to a Portland dispatch to the New York *Times*, "from Vanceboro on the north edge of Maine through to Portland his course was marked by demonstrations progressively increasing from the little northern town, which did all it was capable of doing, to those farther south which had more populous regions to draw upon, on to the bigger towns and little cities, and finally into Portland, where the demonstration was such as this city has never seen before." As to the present status of Dr. Cook's claims the New York *Tribune* says:

"There are many persons who are yet unconvinced that he reached the Pole. Commander Peary is only one. To the rest of the doubters, as well as to his rival, he owes it to dispel all uncertainty in what is the most effective manner. He is not justified in treating the affair as his own private business. He has already accepted public honors, abroad and at home, and may not have seen the last of them yet. The public is entitled to learn on what data his case rests. It will probably not be influenced by the testimony of his Eskimo companions, whether they tell the same story as the explorer or not. They are hardly competent witnesses. For an entirely different reason the value of what Harry Whitney may say is open to question. He can repeat what Dr. Cook told him, but if he did not accompany the explorer to the Pole how can he speak from personal knowledge?

"The only thing which will satisfy the skeptics is the record of Dr. Cook's latitude observations, and these should be presented to competent judges of their accuracy and meaning."

For the present Commander Peary refuses to discuss Dr. Cook's claims, and Dr. Cook refuses to discuss Commander Peary's charges. In Sydney on September 21, however, the Commander repeated his statement that "Cook's story should not be taken too seriously," adding: "The two Eskimos who accompanied him say he went no distance, not out of sight of land, and other men of the tribe corroborate this statement." A dispatch of the same date from Sydney to the New York *World* quotes Matt Henson, Peary's companion at the Pole, who proved less reticent than his leader. We read:

"It was at Etah, Matt said, that the Commander heard first of Cook's pretended dash. It was not Harry Whitney, nor yet the cabin boy, Pritchard, who dropt the unwelcome news. The *Roosevelt* got to Etah on August 13, nine days before the letter from the whaling skipper, Walker, was received. Walker's letter told Peary he had met Cook, who claimed to have reached the Pole.

"Cook's two Eskimos, Appellah and Etuckshue, were at Etah with their tribe when Peary arrived. Henson did not say that Peary took these Eskimos aside and grilled them, but he did say he (Henson) had talked to them, and that they had admitted to him that Cook had never penetrâted north of the land line.

"'I know those two Eskimos well,' Henson continued. 'Etuckshue was carried aboard one of the Commander's boats when he was in his mother's hood, and we have seen him every year we have been in the arctic. He is only eighteen years old now, just a boy. The only time he was ever north of the land was in 1906 when Mr. Peary took him as far as the eighty-fourth parallel. Appellah, who is only nineteen, had never been north with an expedition, but we know him well. In fact, I know every Eskimo of the Etah tribe.

"'I can speak Eskimo as well as any Eskimo,' Henson continued. 'I know what they mean when they tell how far they have traveled.

"'Both of Dr. Cook's Eskimos said that they had been with him and that he had ordered them to say that they had been at the North Pole.

"'After I had questioned them over and over again they confest that they had not gone beyond the land ice.'"

When Dr. Cook's attention was called to Henson's statement he remarked:

"Well, the Eskimos were bound by me not to tell any one where they had been. I should like you to have Henson here and cross-question him yourself. Henson's testimony is entirely founded on hearsay."

It will be remembered that Harry Whitney, the millionaire sportsman, and Pritchard, the cabin boy of the *Roosevelt*, had also

DR. COOK'S HOME-COMING.

Between Dr. Cook—garlanded with roses by his enthusiastic welcomers—and Mrs. Cook is seen Mr. J. R. Bradley who financed the expedition.

been sworn to secrecy by Dr. Cook at Etah. Speaking at the Arctic-Club banquet given in his honor in New York the Doctor said that in the conquest of the Pole there was "glory enough for

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all"—enough, he added "to go to the graves of the dead and to the heads of the living." After acknowledging that his own success would have been impossible without the lessons learned by

THE SLEDGE THAT REACHED THE POLE.

This picture shows a portion of the *Roosevelt's* deck The sledge in the middle is the one which Peary and Henson took with them to the Pole.

his predecessors and without the cooperation of the Eskimos, he touched on the attitude of his critics in the following words:

"One of the most remarkable charges brought out is that I did not seek a geographic license to start for the Pole. . . . . .

"*Now, gentlemen, I appeal to you as explorers and men: Am I bound to appeal to anybody, to any man, to any body of men for a license to look for the Pole?*

"Another criticism is the charge of our insufficient equipment. We have met this. You know that we had every possible aid to success in sledge traveling. A big ship is no advantage. An army of white men, who at best are novices, are a distinct hindrance, while a cumbersome luxury of equipment is fatal to progress. We chose to live a life as simple as that of Adam and we forced the strands of human endurance to scientific limits.

"Now, as to the excitement of the press to force things of their own picking from important records into print—to this I have taken the stand that I have already given tangible account of our journey. It is as complete as the preliminary reports of any previous explorer. The data, the observations, the record are of exactly the same character.

"*Heretofore such evidence has been taken with faith and the complete record was not expected to appear for years after. We agree to deliver all within a few months.*

"Now, gentlemen, about the Pole. We arrived April 21, 1908. We discovered new land along the 103d meridian, between the 84th and the 85th parallels. Beyond this there was absolutely no life and no land. The ice was in large, heavy fields, with few pressure-lines. The drift was south of east, the wind was south of west. Clear weather gave good, regular observations nearly every day. These observations, combined with those at the Pole on April 21 and 22 are, when taken in connection with the general record, sufficient to guarantee our claim. You do not require this, I see that, but this and all the other records will come to you in the due course of events."

After listening to the many speeches in his honor in Portland, Commander Peary said in part:

"It is too big a thing for any egotism, and, irrespective of any individualism, it is the union of the Stars and Stripes, and all it stands for, with the top of the earth, that has been accomplished.

"I have been asked what is the scientific value of the discovery of the North Pole. There are some things about it that are a great deal greater than the gathering of a few additional data about the earth. As long as there was a part of the earth undiscovered it was a reproach to humanity and a challenge to civilization. Another thing, it has accredited to the United States another milestone in history. The way the Pole has been enveloped in mystery for three hundred years, it surely will be recognized as another milestone in history."

BERESFORD'S PLEA FOR NAVAL UNION

IT must be said, even at the risk of seeming unappreciative of a very complimentary proposal, that our papers fail to warm up to Lord Beresford's suggestion that we join navies with the British Empire to guard the world's peace. "The English-speaking nations—the United States and the five nations of the British Empire—are the great trading nations of the world. Why should they not join and say that there shall be no war?" Taken with their context, these sentences from a speech delivered recently in

JEALOUSY.
—Thorndike in the Baltimore *American*.

MORE ANNEXATION TROUBLES.
Morris in the Spokane *Spokesman-Review*.

LIGHTS AND SHADOWS FROM THE POLE.

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New York by Admiral Lord Charles Beresford are interpreted as a plea for a sort of informal alliance between the navies of the English-speaking peoples. "The naval budget of any nation," says the British Admiral, "is really the rate of insurance which the country pays for its trade routes"—and German activity in the building of battle-ships, it seems, is making peace insurance in England frightfully and increasingly expensive.

A San Francisco dispatch to the New York *Evening Journal* quotes both Lord Northcliffe and Mr. Moberly Bell, of the London *Times*, who are visiting our Pacific Coast, as declaring that everything points to a war between England and Germany. Lord Beresford also admits that he is not at all easy about the immediate future. In his own words, "I see red sky ahead, and I do not like it." But his friendly and unofficial overture toward a pooling of our insurance premiums is either ignored by the American press or else discust with a conspicuous absence of enthusiasm. "Even for the purposes of peace," remarks uneasily the Brooklyn *Standard Union*, "it would be an entanglement that might lead other nations to regard us in an unfriendly light."

"When Lord Beresford advocates an alliance or an understanding between England and the United States to maintain the peace of the world," comments the New York *Evening Post*, "he must be aware that such an alliance will only lead to a counter-alliance of all other nations, making things worse than ever." But the Admiral, explains *The Times*, "must not think that the people of the United States are wanting in friendly and even brotherly feeling for him and his people if they decline to allow their 'minds to be unsettled' by the extravagance of the Germans in the matter of insurance."

The speech which evoked these cautious comments was made during a luncheon given by the Pilgrims to the British Admiral. He said in part:

"There is one subject upon which I wish to speak to you, partly in explanation. The question of Great Britain's naval supremacy does not mean a threat, an aggression, nor an effort on the part of militarism. The progress of all nations depends upon peace being maintained. But the British Empire is the only country that is absolutely dependent upon the punctual and certain delivery of food and the raw materials for manufacture for its very life and existence. If we went to war, and our trade routes were cut beyond remedy, there would be an end of the British Empire.

"All other nations can feed their armies and their populations from their own fields or from adjacent countries, and raw materials for factories and for war equipment are generally to be found in their own soil or close adjacent. But England's food and raw materials are water-borne. Before the harvest we have only four weeks' food supply in the countries of Great Britain and Ireland. There is a vast difference between maritime ambitions and maritime necessity. For Great Britain to keep her trade routes open is a matter of life and death.

"Personally, I am not at all easy about the immediate future. I see red sky ahead, and I do not like it. Prominent statesmen have made speeches full of anxiety for the possibilities of the situation. Also, the other four nations of the Empire—Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the Cape—came voluntarily to aid us. They never would have done so had they believed our supremacy on the sea to be unassailable. Our supremacy on the sea ought to be unassailable. That is not a threat, only we intend to hold what we have got. If we lose our hold, it is the end of the Empire.

"The naval budget of any nation is really the rate of insurance which the country pays for its trade routes. What that rate shall be is each country's own affair, and nobody else has the right to interfere. But if the world has noticed any nation paying such a rate of insurance which is, on the face of it, four or five times as great as is necessary to protect its coast and its water-borne commerce—and borrowing money, too, to pay this high insurance rate—clearly such a spectacle will unsettle the minds of other nations.

"The English-speaking nations—the United States and the five nations of the British Empire—are the great trading nations of the world. Why should they not join and say that there shall be no war? That, again, could be no threat; it would mean only that we mean to maintain the peace that at present reigns. . . . .

"Surely such a united stand by all men of English speech would be for the best interests of your own nation. You could really fight the world successfully by yourselves, for you could build your ships in a year or two, feeding your people and your army from your own products, and nobody could land on your coast. But you would not gain by a war. You would not gain if the British Empire should be destroyed. The aggressors, whoever they might be, would reap all the benefit. For their own selfish ends alone the English-speaking nations should keep the world's peace."

LESSON OF GOVERNOR JOHNSON'S RISE

WHILE the fascinating hope of American boyhood, that no lad is too lowly born to rise to the White House, has been somewhat obscured by the eminently respectable antecedents of recent Presidents, it receives new luster from the career of Gov. John A. Johnson, of Minnesota, whose death last week cut short the expectations of his friends that he would receive the Democratic nomination for the Presidency in 1912. His name, says the St. Paul *Dispatch*, "will always controvert the gloomy misconception that society does not now welcome character and ability from whatever source they may come, or however humble the station from which they spring." And the Minneapolis *Journal*, another Republican paper, says of the Democrat who was three times elected Governor of a Republican State:

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JOHN A. JOHNSON.

"He proved by his life that the battle with obscurity and poverty, while always hard, is never hopeless."

"His love of the common folk was sincere. He sympathized with their struggles. He aided them by precept. But he did infinitely more for them by his example. He proved by his life that the battle with obscurity and poverty, while always hard, is never hopeless. He has left Minnesota in his life a legacy which she can never lose, more valuable than her grain-covered acres, more precious than the riches of her iron hills."

The career thus referred to is outlined as follows by the Philadelphia *Record:*

"Persons who imagine that a superior variety of human being can be produced by breeding from choice strains, in analogy with the breeding of cattle, must find it rather difficult to account for a character like that of Gov. John A. Johnson, of Minnesota. His father was a Norwegian blacksmith, an immigrant, who would probably have been sent back from Ellis Island now because he was intemperate. He gave no evidence of intellectual superiority over the class he belonged to. He married an immigrant girl of the same social and intellectual level as himself. The husband, after a brief effort at reform, went back to his liquor, and the local authorities sent him to the almshouse so that his wife, who was supporting herself and her children by taking in washing, should not have him also to support.

"Recently when some friend was remarking on the career of the son, John A., he replied simply: 'I just tried to make good.' His mother managed to keep him in school till he had finished the grammar grades, and at thirteen he got a job in a general store, and thereafter his mother never worked for hire. There were other children, but they were supported and educated. John

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worked in a drug-store and in a printer's shop. He worked at anything he could get, spent less than he earned, and constantly pieced out his common-school education by reading. He got an interest in a newspaper and connected himself with the National Guard, and because he always 'tried to make good' and made friends, he was elected to the State Senate. Five years ago he was the Democratic candidate for Governor in a Republican State. His opponents were imbecile enough to attack him on the ground that his father was a drunken loafer and his mother took in washing. In consequence of that he ran 92,000 ahead of his ticket and was elected. From that time forth he became a political figure of national magnitude."

The death of Governor Johnson leaves Mr. Bryan in undisputed control of the Democratic party, thinks the New York *Tribune* (Rep.). To quote:

"His death leaves only two Democratic governors in Northern States available for a Presidential nomination—Judson Harmon, of Ohio, and Thomas R. Marshall, of Indiana. But neither of them has imprest the country as Governor Johnson succeeded in impressing it. Mr. Harmon was in Mr. Cleveland's second Cabinet and, tho he has since supported Mr. Bryan, is still more of a Cleveland conservative than a Bryan radical. He has been a receptive candidate for the Presidency for the last six years, but has failed to attract support, chiefly because of the vagueness with which he discusses public questions. To become a serious factor in the next Democratic National Convention he will have to carry Ohio once more in 1910, and his reelection is rather improbable. Governor Marshall will remain in office until 1913, yet so far he has shown little disposition to make a contest for the control of the national organization. If a Democratic governor were to be elected in New York in 1910 he would naturally become the candidate of the anti-Bryanites. But at present the Nebraska chieftain finds the Northern field swept practically clear of dangerous rivals."

FIRST BIT OF THE ROOSEVELT STORY

IN spite of the amount of magazine and newspaper lime-light that has recently been turned upon the Dark Continent, the public will probably turn with unabated interest to the October *Scribner's Magazine* containing the first instalment of Theodore Roosevelt's own account of his famous African hunting-trip. The Uganda Railway, an embodiment of modern civilization running through a vast wilderness peopled by the most primitive types of men and teeming with savage and even monstrous beasts, suggests to Mr. Roosevelt "a railroad through the Pleistocene." The comparison, he declares, is not fanciful, since the region "substantially reproduces the conditions of life in Europe as it was led by our ancestors ages before the dawn of anything that could be called civilization," and the great beasts of East Africa "were in that bygone age represented by close kinsfolk in Europe." This region therefore appeals to his imagination as a "great fragment out of the long-buried past of our race." In making of this country a great game preserve the British Government, he says, "has conferred a boon upon mankind." Of the beginning of his journey into this marvelous land he writes:

"The day after we landed we boarded the train to take what seems to me, as I think it would to most men fond of natural history, the most interesting railway journey in the world. It was Governor Jackson's special train, and in addition to his own party and ours there was only Selous; and we traveled with the utmost comfort through a naturalist's wonderland. All civilized governments are now realizing that it is their duty here and there to preserve unharmed tracts of wild nature, with thereon the wild things the destruction of which means the destruction of half the charm of wild nature. The English Government has made a large game reserve of much of the region on the way to Nairobi, stretching far to the south, and one mile to the north of the track. The reserve swarms with game; it would be of little value except as a reserve; and the attraction it now offers to travelers renders it an asset of real consequence to the whole colony.

"On our train the locomotive was fitted with a comfortable seat across the cow-catcher, and on this, except at meal-time, I spent most of the hours of daylight, usually in company with Selous, and often with Governor Jackson, to whom the territory and the game were alike familiar. The first afternoon we did not see many wild animals, but birds abounded, and the scenery was both beautiful and interesting. A black-and-white hornbill, feeding on the track, rose so late that we nearly caught it with our hands; guinea-fowl and francolin, and occasionally bustard, rose near by; brilliant rollers, sun-birds, bee-eaters, and weaver-birds flew beside us, or sat unmoved among the trees as the train passed. In the dusk we nearly ran over a hyena; a year or two previously the train actually did run over a lioness one night, and the conductor brought in her head in triumph. In fact, there have been continually mishaps such as could only happen to a railroad in the Pleistocene! . . . . . .

"At one time we passed a herd of a dozen or so of great giraffes, cows and calves, cantering along through the open woods a couple of hundred yards to the right of the train. Again, still closer, four water-buck cows, their big ears thrown forward, stared at us without moving until we had passed. Hartebeests were everywhere; one herd was on the track, and when the engine whistled they bucked and sprang with ungainly agility and galloped clear of the danger. A long-tailed straw-colored monkey ran from one tree to another. Huge black ostriches appeared from time to time. Once a troop of impalla, close by the track, took fright; and as the beautiful creatures fled we saw now one and now another bound clear over the high bushes. A herd of zebra clattered across a cutting of the line not a hundred yards ahead of the train; the whistle hurried their progress, but only for a moment, and as we passed they were already turning around to gaze. The wild creatures were in their sanctuary, and they knew it."

MR. TAFT AND THE RAILROADS

IN his speech at Des Moines last week President Taft laid before the country a legislative program which in the opinion of many commentators goes even farther than Mr. Roosevelt's recommendations in the matter of Government regulation of the railroads. It is surprizing to note, however, with what an unruffled demeanor even the most conservative papers now receive suggestions which would have roused them to frantic protests a few years ago. This fact, remarks one editor, affords another indication that "what you do is not so important as how you do it." "President Taft," explains the New York *Globe* (Rep.), "is not hysterical, and therefore others do not catch hysteria from him." Of this new legislation for which the President is going to bespeak the consideration of the next Congress the items that are attracting most attention are six amendments which would enlarge the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission. These proposed amendments are summarized by *The Globe* as follows:

"1. A commerce court of five members which, subject to appeal to the Supreme Court, shall have the exclusive right to review orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission—no injunction to remain alive more than sixty days unless issued by the full court.

"2. The lodging of power with the Commission to entertain complaints against classification of freight with authority to alter the same if held to be unjust or discriminating.

"3. A bestowal on the Commission of the right to initiate proceedings against rates and classification, thus making an accusatory body instead of a merely listening and adjudging one as now.

"4. A grant to the Commission of jurisdiction over the rules and regulations of railways, such as relate to routing and the apportionment of the avails of a through-rate.

"5. A prohibition of ownership by an interstate railway of stock in any competing railroad.

"6. No new railroad stock or bonds to be issued except the approval of the Commission is first obtained and then under conditions that it shall prescribe."

Newspaper comment centers specially around the proposals for a railroad court and for the control of railroad capitalization. The purpose of the new court would be to expedite the settlement of disputes arising in connection with interstate commerce. To quote the President's own words:

"An examination of the decisions of the Commission and the

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resort to the courts by way of temporary injunctions fully justifies the conclusion that one of the defects of the present Interstate Commerce Law is the delay entailed by litigation in the court over the correctness of the order of the Commission.

"The court appeal can not be abolished, because it is a constitutional right. Something must be done to reduce its effect by way of delay so that the decision of the court shall be prompt, final, and effective.

"It is proposed now by a number of gentlemen of my Cabinet who have conferred with some members of the Interstate Commerce Commission to facilitate these appeals from the Commission by the creation of a separate interstate commerce court of five members, which shall sit in Washington and which shall be the only court to which petitions to set aside or nullify the orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission can be made, and it is proposed to allow a single judge to make an order staying the proceedings of the Interstate Commerce Commission but sixty days, and thereafter that no injunction shall be allowed against the order of the Commission unless granted by the whole court of five members.

"I know that objection will be made to the creation of this court. In one of the bills originally introduced such a separate court was provided for, but the provision was defeated. A tariff court has been provided in the new Tariff Bill, to consist of five members, whose judgment shall be final on all questions arising under the administration of the tariff. I am strongly inclined to think that a similar court, except that an appeal ought to lie from it to the Supreme Court, will serve the purpose of expedition and the dispatch of business in respect to the orders of the Commission.

"I know that there is well-grounded objection to increasing Federal courts and to the provision for the appointment of Federal judges, whose terms and salaries last for life and who become a permanent expenditure of the Government. But there is this to be said—that if the establishment of such a court proves to be a mistake, the demand for judges throughout the country and their increase will furnish an opportunity to use the judges thus appointed for other and general judicial work. The uniformity of decisions and the promptness of decision which may be expected from a court whose experience will soon make them experts in the disposition of such cases would promise to the shipper and railroad litigants quick decision as to their rights."

According to a Washington correspondent radical politicians are particularly pleased with the President's recommendations for the control of railroad capitalization. They recall the statement of Interstate Commerce Commissioner Lane that vast quantities of European capital await investment in American railroads the moment government control of capitalization is secured. On the general subjects of mergers and stock-watering the President says:

"Another most important amendment of the Interstate Commerce Law—part of which was specifically promised in the platform—is a prohibition against any interstate railroad company acquiring stock in any competing railroad in the future, and a further provision that no railroad engaged in interstate commerce shall, after a certain date, hold stock in a competing railroad, and the further amendment that, after the passage of the amending act, no railroad company engaged in interstate commerce shall issue any additional stock or bonds or other obligations except with the approval of the Commission, based upon a finding by the Commission that the same are issued, first, for purposes authorized by law, and, second, for a price not less than par for stock, and not less than the reasonable market value for bonds, such price being paid either in cash or in property or services, and if in property or services, then at the fair value thereof, as determined by the Commission. By these provisions, enforced with reason and drawn with a view not to be too drastic with railroads in the beginning, we shall gradually abolish that evil which is involved in the union of competing roads by one road owning the stock of another; and we shall prevent the overissue of stocks and bonds so as to prevent watering and to keep the railroad efficient for the service for which it was intended."

"It is scarcely necessary, with the reviews of Mr. Harriman's career in Union Pacific so fresh in the public mind, to point out the highly important bearing which a provision of this nature would have on current railway finance," remarks the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), referring to the proposed prohibition against any interstate railroad acquiring stock in any competing railroad. The New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) remarks in passing that practically all of Mr. Taft's suggestions "contemplate the extension of Federal authority and added intervention in the conduct of the business of the country." The same paper adds:

"The most important is aimed at the right of one railway company to hold the stock of another and competing company, and another provides for a government veto on the issue of stocks and bonds. It is the opinion of experienced railway operators that restrictions of this character tend powerfully to the concentration of actual ownership in a few hands, and on that ground it is not opposed by some of this class."

The "trust-busting" speech at Des Moines, says the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.), suggests the President's anxiety to atone to insurgent audiences for his previous commendations of what they regard as a "monopoly tariff." "These are pretty radical proposals, right in the line of the Roosevelt policies," remarks the Hartford *Courant* (Rep.). In the opinion of the Buffalo *Express* (Rep.) the President's propositions are "generally sound, and not likely to meet serious criticism." It adds:

"The more stubborn corporation men may oppose the entire list of amendments on the general principle of fighting everything which tends to more thorough regulation. But railroad men as a whole are coming to see that this sort of resistance only defeats its end and brings about more drastic laws. It is much better to accept reasonable regulation than to inflame public opinion and thereby strengthen radicalism."

In approval of the proposed interstate commerce court the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) remarks:

"The President seems to have abandoned his plan of depriving the Interstate Commerce Commission of all judicial or quasi-judicial functions. Instead, he would retain to the Commission its existing powers and enlarge its powers of affirmative action in the matter of rate and classification and similar changes; and would then create an interstate commerce court which would apparently serve the purpose merely of relieving the lower United States courts-of-appeal cases from the Commission and turn these over to a judicial body making a special study of such matters. This would doubtless be an improvement; for why create a body of government experts in railroad matters only to subject their actions to many judges here and there, who can give only passing attention to these most complicated questions, which call for the most careful study and which need to be dealt with consistently and comprehensively? There can be no comprehensive treatment of this subject when judges scattered all over the country can interpose each his own individual view to the upsetting of any and all well-ordered plans of experts who are daily 'sitting on the job.'

"This creation of an interstate commerce court may thus be considered the most important of the President's proposed amendments of the Interstate Commerce Act."

The Washington *Times* (Ind.), while approving the President's program, has grave doubts whether the proposed court will materialize; and it points out that "the new customs court provided by the Payne-Aldrich measure is highly unpopular." The New York *Press* (Rep.) remarks that "the need of a court to settle rate disputes would be lacking if the Interstate Commerce Commission were invested with greater powers over rates, and if its judgments were clothed with greater finality than they can have under the present law." The same paper, complaining that Mr. Taft's suggestions do not go far enough, goes on to plead for a physical valuation of our railroads. We read:

"Mr. Taft, in recommending this part of his design, proposes to build his structure from the top down. He wants to put the tower on it before he has laid all the foundations. And the greater part of the foundation, the very corner-stone of rate-making, still remains to be laid. We refer to the physical valuation of railroad properties, in order to learn the true value of railroad investments. This true value must be the basis for intelligent rate-making, and without learning the actual worth of railroad investments. the court Mr. Taft purposes to create would be at sea when it came to a judgment as to the reasonableness of a rate."

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MORE REBATING UNCOVERED

THE hidden dangers that lie in the simple act of discharging an employee are displayed in a recent issue of the New York *World*, where incriminating letters are blazoned forth to public gaze over three large newspaper pages. These letters are said to have been sold to *The World* by an employee discharged by the Holland-America line. The letters inculpate half-a-dozen big railroads in the crime of rebating and half-a-dozen big steamship lines in the crime of combining to restrain trade, and the letters are being made the subject of an investigation by the Federal Grand Jury that may very possibly result in another fine as big as the famous and futile Standard-Oil penalty. The following transportation lines are mentioned in the case, but not always with very explicit proof of rebating: Central Vermont, Wabash, Ontario & Western, New York Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Chesapeake & Ohio, Erie, St. Paul, and the National Dispatch. Their side of the case, it should also be remembered, has not yet been presented.

A careful reading of the letters from the steamship company's file finds them tinged with an anxious note of secrecy. "You will please be very careful in regard to this," says one letter about special rates, "and never give consignees reason to believe we have made any special arrangements." Another urges that the rebating arrangements "be kept confidential" and no evidence be given in the bills of lading "which could give any clue to the reductions in through rates having been made." A letter to the Chicago office chides their representative for discussing with consignees "our rate arrangements which we have repeatedly advised you are of a confidential nature." "You are no doubt aware," it adds, "that there is a heavy fine imposed for the acceptance of special rates to which we do not want to expose ourselves."

This desire to avoid exposure led the company to keep all letters containing "particulars regarding reduced inland rates" in a separate book, a fact which made it particularly easy for the discharged employee to make off with all the incriminating correspondence. He merely had to take one book, instead of hunting laboriously through all of them. A letter about this neat plan of keeping the correspondence secret runs in part thus:

"You are aware that if any evidence of rate-cutting should fall into the hands of the Interstate Commerce Committee [Commission] we would be liable to a fine of $20,000 for each case. The law here could compel us to show our copy-books in court if so required, and for this reason we deemed it necessary for safety's sake to start this numbering and keep such letters in a separate copy-book."

It would be tedious to review all the letters telling of particular cases of rebating, but it may be said that the customary schedule seemed to be a rebate of 20 per cent. off the usual freight rates. "We will receive 20 per cent. on almost the entire inland freight," says an exultant letter from the New York agent to the home office; and in another he remarks that "you should not forget that nearly all of the Western business was secured by us with the assistance of reduced inland rates authorized us by our railroad connections."

The proof of rebating "appears to be conclusive" to the New York *Evening Post*, and *The Globe* declares that with this reappearance of the pernicious evil "there is but one thing to say and do," namely:

"It must be smitten hip and thigh. The prosecutions of past years must be made to look like child's play compared with those which shall now be inaugurated. For the situation confronting us will be one of last resort. What more can the Congress do? What more can the President do? The laws are as drastic as any one but a shade from Tartarus could think of making them. The only remedy, the last and terminal relief, will be an assize such as might make even the unsparing Jeffries sigh for the bliss of reincarnation."

The Springfield *Republican* thinks "there is no reason for doubting the genuineness of the letters," and it remarks that "they reveal an astonishing moral obliquity on the part of corporations." It proceeds:

"*The World* makes the matter a text for comment on the noisy inefficiency of the Roosevelt Administration. Has it been forgotten that through another newspaper the Roosevelt Government secured evidence of trunk-line and Sugar-Trust rebating, on which prosecutions were made, convictions secured, and punishments by fine imposed? If the Taft Government is dependent upon a newspaper for evidence in this case, it would seem to be in no better position respecting the enforcement of the railroad laws than the preceding Government. And what of the restraining effect of those Sugar-Trust rebate convictions and punishments? If, as appears, rebating in the very same territory is still going on, shall we continue to contrast the light fines imposed in those cases with Judge Landis' $29,000,000 fine, in commendation of the former and savage condemnation of the latter? And, finally, are the railroads really determined to convince the country that public ownership is necessary to bring about fair play in their operation and equality as between shippers?"

TOPICS IN BRIEF

BUT if the Italian explorer did discover it before Hudson, we are thankful they didn't name it the "Giovanni da Verrazzano River."—*Baltimore Sun.*

ST. LOUIS surgeons are going to cure a man of kleptomania by operating on his skull. We know nothing about surgery, but the removal of his arms and legs would unquestionably be more effective.—*Houston Post.*

THE North Pole discussion is getting equatorial.—*New York World.*

IT may require but one Cook to spoil the Peary consommé.—*Salt Lake Tribune.*

IF Dr. Cook is a Democrat, as reported, he is running away ahead of his ticket.—*Toledo Blade.*

FOR the time being the Polar ice cap has traveled southward and submerged East Africa. — *New York Evening Post.*

WE understand better now what polar dashes mean; something like this: —— — —— — .—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

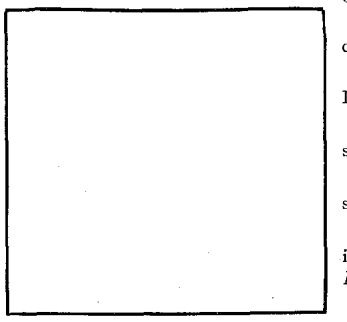
SAVANNAH will charge $20 a plate for the Taft banquet. This ought to break Savannah, if it doesn't the solid South.—*Atlanta Journal.*

AMERICA has the greatest bunch of humorists in the world, but the one who grabs the purse is the chap who writes the jokers into the laws.—*Detroit Free Press.*

EVIDENTLY President Taft has no intention of hoarding up any part of the $25,000 which Congress has voted him for traveling expenses.— *Chicago Record-Herald.*

IT is claimed that airships are less dangerous than automobiles—probably because there are not so many of them.—*Washington Star.*

THE *Temps* says that we can not annex the Pole to the United States until we commercially exploit it. Wouldn't Mr. Peary's little journalistic enterprise come under that head?—*Chicago Evening Post.*



AUTHENTIC PICTURE OF THE NORTH POLE.

As some of the daily papers are printing alleged pictures of the North Pole, we beg to remind them that the Pole is an imaginary point, without length, breadth or thickness, and it is faithfully portrayed above, set off by plenty of background.

WHAT is wanted, Mr. Burbank, is a melon Wall Street can't cut.—*Houston Chronicle.*

"MY new religion speaks for itself," says Dr. Eliot. Louder, please.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

MR. PEARY in offering to prove that Cook did not get there seems to be looking for trouble.—*Chicago Evening Post.*

"LITERATURE and novels" advertises a Boston bookstore. Boston and Indiana products.—*Cleveland Leader.*

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE says that tips are a necessity in Europe. The Europeans have to live.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

WE are now informed that the sheath gown was killed by American paragraphers. We have not lived in vain!—*Cleveland Leader.*

WHEN Commander Peary finished nailing the Stars and Strips to the pole he should have laid aside his hammer—for the time being, at least.—*Washington Herald.*

SPARE THE BRAIN, IS ALL WE ASK.—A Frisco doctor has broken into the newspapers advocating the abolition of the stomach. This should interest THE LITERARY DIGEST.—*St. Louis Star.*

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THE LORDS AGAINST THE LAND TAX

AMERICA is interested in the British budget because of its leanings toward Socialism and the tax theory of Henry George. What gives particular interest to this scheme of taxation is that we may some time see a similar scheme proposed in this country. The House of Lords, which is also a house of landlords, is naturally bitterly opposed to the new raid on their incomes, but the Liberal papers say that if the lords defeat the measure, the next move of the English people will be to abridge their power of veto or abolish their branch of the Parliament. A good indication of the peers' feeling is seen in a speech delivered in Glasgow by that eloquent and able Liberal politician and landlord of 34,000 acres, Lord Rosebery, who has been in retirement politically for some years, but now comes out to attack the measure that threatens his purse. His speech is generally regarded in Great Britain as the strongest yet made against the budget. The gist of the speech is contained in the following able passage, in which he shows how the tax aimed at the rich will hit the poor:

"There are six new taxes placed upon land alone. Four are land taxes, and two others are expansions of taxes already created. I mean the income tax and the death duties. I am sorry to tell you that the word 'expansion' plays an important part in the budget. The tax, tho small, is like a dum-dum bullet—it enters the body and makes a small hole, but when it has got into the body it expands and kills. I can not forget that Mr. Lloyd George himself, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking in October, 1906, when he was already a highly placed Minister, said: 'Nationalization of the land—that must come, but it must come by gradual stages.' The other day the Land Nationalization League held a meeting which was exceedingly jubilant over the budget. One speaker said that private ownership of land was criminal, and so forth. . . . But now I want to ask—this as a poor man's budget—do these taxes only touch the rich? They will probably touch the rich last. On estates they will first affect the poorest, the day laborer—the taxed man can no longer afford to pay so many of them. But all through that state of society the taxes will be felt. You can not shake the security of any form of property without affecting everybody connected with it—the laborer, the shopkeeper, the employees, the tenant, every one."

Lord Rosebery, still a Liberal, if he is anything, remarks the London *Daily Mail*, has thus dealt the Liberal party "a smashing blow." He declared in this speech that the policy of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was "not liberalism, but Socialism," as it paved the way for "the nationalization of the land." This is thus interpreted by the paper above quoted:

"All this Socialism of the budget, which Lord Rosebery denounced in words that will carry conviction to every moderate man, is merely part of the purpose which Mr. Lloyd George has at heart. He has told us himself that his end is land nationalization, and with that purpose in view it is natural that he should harry the landowner. Socialism is the goal to which he is marching. Deliberately he has challenged a grave constitutional conflict with the House of Lords to remove the one obstacle in his path. If the country is against Socialism, it must repudiate him. It will do well to heed Lord Rosebery's emphatic warning that Socialism 'is the end of all things, the negation of family, of property, and of the qualities of our best life.'"

HE OWNS 13,000 ACRES.

Baron de Clifford, who has just succeeded to the coronet on the death of his father, is the 26th to bear the title, which dates from 1299. There are other things that worry him more than the tax scheme.

A TOUCHING DUET.

(The Budget hits Brewers and Barons alike.)

"Comrades, comrades, ever since we were boys,
Sharing each other's sorrows, sharing each other's joys."

—*Reynolds's Newspaper* (London).

This was the crucial and climactic point of the ex-Premier's speech, which *The Saturday Review* (London) styles "sensational." In the London *Outlook's* opinion, "the meaning of his return, brief perhaps, but certainly unwilling, to politics, is that he embodies the protest of Liberalism against Socialism." Speaking eulogistically of Lord Rosebery's denunciation of the budget, the London *Times* refers to the spirit in which it is drawn up, and declares:

"His objection to the budget is not an objection to the raising of money by legitimate means for legitimate ends. It is to the raising of vast sums of money for unknown but dimly outlined objects, by penal methods which cut to the root, and are intended to cut to the root, of the political system which has made the country great. If these methods of finance are once admitted, together with the debilitating and degrading appeals to democracy which they are intended to serve, it is not merely the basis of property, but with it the whole basis of British strength and British character, which will be undermined. The new Liberalism, even tho it has been reared and sheltered under the wing of Liberal statesmen of the old régime, is already as widely divided as the poles from the sturdy individualism of the Manchester School.

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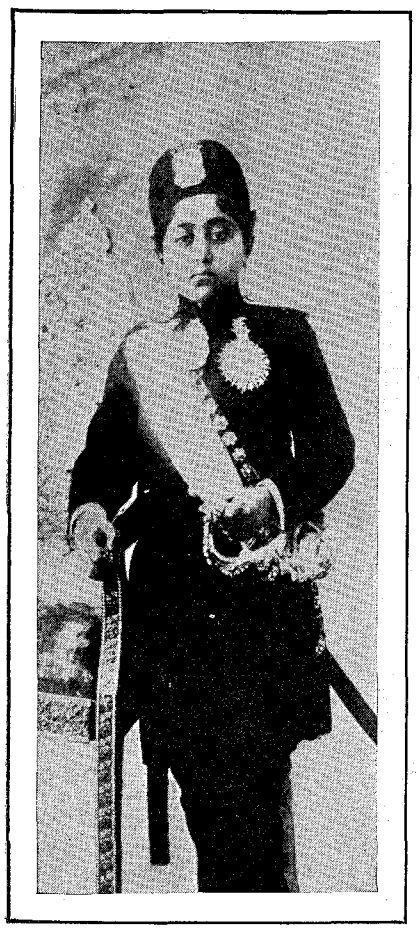
It means, and is intended to mean, nothing less than a revolution, from the foundations, in national life."

The Liberal organs, however, come down very heavily on Lord Rosebery, as pleading the cause of the landowner, of which he is one, and they even quote Scripture against him as an example of "the deceitfulness of riches." Thus we read in the London *Daily Chronicle:*



FIRST PICTURE OF THE BOY SHAH IN ROYAL REGALIA.

He is homesick for his father, mother, brothers, and sisters and has to be guarded like a prisoner to keep him from running away from his bankrupt throne.

"His speech yesterday was that of a great landowner, not a great Liberal. The entire speech is colored by prejudices and prepossessions of landlordism. Far be it from us to suggest that it is a crime to own land. Lord Rosebery's gibe 'when did land-owners become part of the criminal classes?' is not worthy of him. He might have left this sort of thing to the small fry of Toryism. No one denies that owners of land are a worthy section of the community, or that they have rendered great services to the State. Mr. Lloyd George himself made handsome acknowledgment in his budget speech of the virtues and public spirit of the rural landlord. To admit this is not to say that the system under which land is held in this country is the perfection of wisdom and justice. Lord Rosebery labored to prove that there is no distinction between land and other forms of property. But the distinction is very real, and no fallacious comparisons of land with consols and railways can obscure it. The wealth of the urban landowner is increased by the labors and the enterprise of other people. Literally, in Mr. Chamberlain's memorable phrase, he 'toils not neither does he spin.' How can there be anything unjust in a tax on this unearned increment of value?"

PARROTISM.

JOHN BULL—"I *do* wish they wouldn't all screech at once!"
—*Westminster Gazette* (London).

To the Manchester *Guardian* this "brilliant speech" is merely "a new and curious footnote to various Scriptural dicta on the psychology of great possessions."

TROUBLES OF THE LITTLE SHAH

WHILE all crowned heads are supposed to lie more or less uneasily the lot of the recently crowned Shah of Persia appears to be particularly melancholy. His royal father and mother have been deported to Russia and he is left alone at the head of a bankrupt kingdom in a palace which to him is deserted. There is something touching in the words with which the *Times* correspondent describes the departure of the exiles and adds that the ex-Shah is accompanied into banishment by his five younger children and several faithful friends, and that the boy Shah Ahmed does not appear to have been allowed even to bid them farewell. In an editorial on "The Ending of Mahomed Ali" the same London paper tells us that the Russian and English representatives have "signed a protocol embodying the terms under which the ex-Shah is relieved of his debts and assured of proper maintenance for the rest of his life, subject to good behavior—an obviously wise precaution in the case of a sovereign with his antecedents."

And the boy of thirteen? His present plight is dwelt upon at some length by Joseph Mollet in the *Liberté* (Paris). He does indeed seem to have attained a greatness that overwhelms him. In the words of the French writer:

"The poor lad can never reconcile himself to this permanent separation from his parents. Tender and sensitive in disposition, accustomed to receive the caresses of intimate affection, and to share the games of his three brothers and his two sisters, unhappy Ahmed can not be comforted over the exile of those who were closest to his heart. Shall he run away? He has often thought of it, declares one of his attendants, but such a plan is impossible. A Persian cossack follows every step he takes, and in his despair the little Shah has often asked this fellow to kill him. The prayer has always been in vain, as may well be imagined."

This is a very bad education for a prince who is to become a real father to his people and who must learn three languages in order to hold his own among the rival nationalities whose representatives hem him in. To quote Mr. Mollet's words:

"It is in the midst of these tragic emotions that the monarch of twelve begins his reign. But here the great difficulty comes in. Is the separation of a prince from his family the best method of properly teaching him how to become the father of his people, according to the Mussulman as well as the Christian ideal? Then the young Shah must needs have three tutors, a Russian, an English, and a German preceptor. This is certainly not too many if he is really to understand the difficulties with which his country is contending."

To make matters worse, his courtiers are doing their best to make him a spoiled child, as we see from the following incidents:

"When the child refused to be installed in the palace where he at present lives, or is in a way imprisoned, a bowl filled with gold pieces was brought to him and a beautiful pony which he had long coveted was presented to him. Judged from any point of view this is to treat him as a man a little prematurely, for no one is unaware that bribes have always had great influence over Oriental monarchs. There are, however, much better means available in the education of children."

In the background of the little sovereign's life stands the specter of financial ruin, of which this writer adds:

"Persia has no money. The late ministry made an agreement with Russia and England that these governments should advance the funds necessary for current expenses, but on the revolution coming on the Young Persians renounced the agreement. . . . Persia finds herself on the horns of a dilemma, for Europe is unwilling to make loans until tranquillity is restored at Teheran, and tranquillity there can not be restored until funds have been obtained through a loan."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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THE BOOTLESS QUEST OF THE POLE

NOBODY cares a brass button whether the North Pole has been discovered or not, says G. K. Chesterton, in *The Illustrated London News*. Discoverers can bring nothing back to prove that they arrived there. Columbus, when he discovered his "Indies," brought back something to show that he had visited a hitherto unknown land—natives of that land, "feather-cinctured chiefs," and strange products of transatlantic origin. But the Pole is a mere point; it is shown in the map of the world, to which it properly belongs:

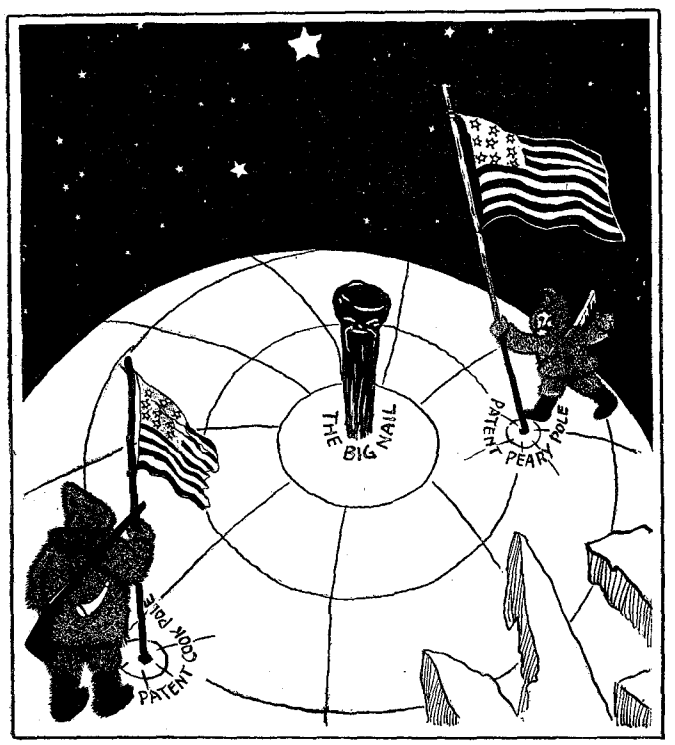
"It is a safe and soothing subject; there is no heat about the North Pole. Certainly people have killed themselves trying to find the North Pole; but that does not make the matter particularly serious; they have killed themselves trying to find a fox. A fox is a much more solemn and sacred affair than the Pole; it is alive, and runs about, while the Pole (I think) keeps still; but I am not a scientist. What the people in question were really hunting was neither the Pole nor the fox, but fun; a philosophical abstraction. I do not sneer at polar explorers; I admire them as I do all romantic lunatics. But it is really funny to hear men of science gibe at those superstitions which hold sacred the words of a prophet or the blood of a martyr, and then talk quite seriously about killing whole shiploads of human beings in order to find an object which isn't there when you get to it, and which is already in the maps, in the only place where it could ever be useful."

He thus expresses admiration for the very simple means taken by Dr. Cook to perform a feat the only evidence of whose accomplishment is an astronomical observation, recorded by a sextant, and the corroboration of two Eskimo Indians who knew nothing about the Pole:

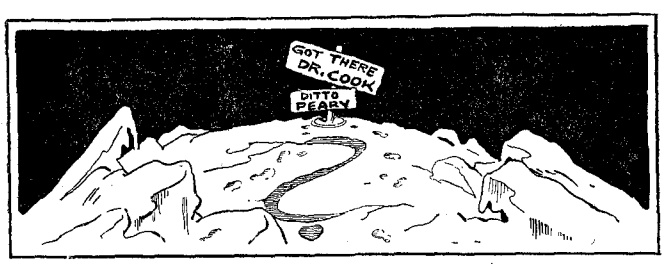
"If it be true that Dr. Cook and his two Eskimos have found the place, there is something very gratifying in the thing having been so silently and simply done. Every one was saying that the North Pole would be discovered in an aeroplane—one felt inclined to say a motor-car. The people in motor-cars (steadily relapsing into barbarism) have already assumed the costume and appearance of exceptionally ugly Laplanders. They already wear furs and snow-goggles, and look as if they were shuffling along to spear a walrus. There should be splendid running and no stop-watches on some of the immense ice-plains; and if the friction melted the ice and the motoring section of the upper classes disappeared with a shriek, I dare say we should get on somehow. But I am led astray by these sweet and alluring images. I was remarking on the plainness of Dr. Cook's performance and apparatus. So far from doing it in a flying-ship, he did not even do it in a ship. Two legs, which most of us possess; two dogs, which are easily procurable; and two Eskimos (which form no part of my present equipment, but which, no doubt, one can find in plenty if one knows where to look) were the six instruments of his success."

The London *Times* exprest its confidence in Cook's conviction that he had done the deed, but also exprest its belief that Cook's conviction was mistaken. Is there a delicate allusion to this in Mr. Chesterton's concluding words?

"If three men and two dogs can find the Pole on their fourteen feet, the Pole may have been found in the Stone Age. It is hard



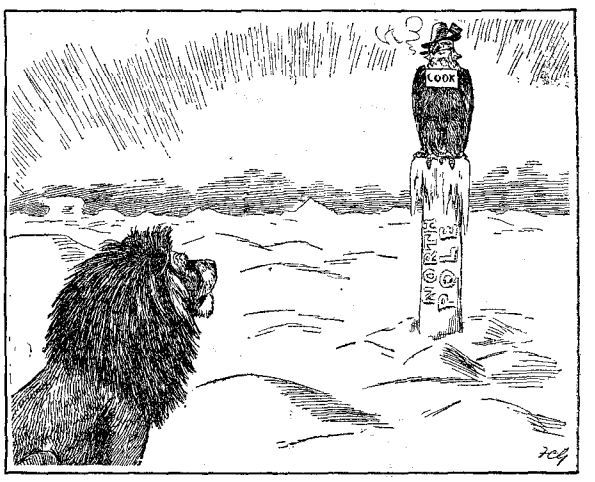
THE POLE OF PEARY AND THE POLE OF COOK.
Is this why Peary and Cook did not meet?
—*Pasquino* (Turin).



THE NORTH POLE ONCE MORE QUIET.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

WHAT THEY SHOULD HAVE DONE.

PEARY—"Father Pole, please sign here."
COOK—"Father Pole, won't you please say in this gramophone that I've arrived." —*Amsterdammer*.



BRITISH LION—"Hello! that looks uncommonly like the American eagle sitting on the Pole! Confound it, he's got there first! Never mind, the name is all right."
—*Westminster Gazette* (London).

EUROPEAN VIEWS OF IT.

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to see why any sufficiently obstinate Icelandic captain or North-American Indian should not have discovered the Pole without knowing it. But, of course, in this case knowing it is everything; the Pole is by no means an exciting place unless you know it is the Pole. It is no good to do it without knowing it. The best way of all would be to know you had done it without doing it; but that, alas! is impossible."

FISTS AND PACIFISTS

THE Quaker who meekly turned the other cheek to his assailant and then, having obeyed the Scriptural command, proceeded to give him a sound thrashing, appears to illustrate the modern school of pacifism, if we may believe some of its exponents. They are for peace, but not for "peace at any price." Mr. Alfred Fried, the leader of the Austrian pacifists, comes out in the *Pester Lloyd* with an attack on Baron von Stengel which, if words were blows, would make a very pretty fray. Last week we quoted the Baron's sneers at the pacifists, whose teaching he called "absurd," "utopian," and "dangerous." Mr. Fried, whose name certainly fits his cause, replies that the Baron doesn't know what he is talking about, and "has learned nothing and forgotten nothing" since the time the German Kaiser appointed him a delegate to the first Hague Peace Conference and Mr. Stead lampooned him as the goat in the flower-garden, the bull in the china-shop, of the Conference. The Austrian peace leader has himself been a delegate to the Hague gatherings and has earned the right to say what the pacifists stand for. Stengel has been standing still while the rest of the world has been moving forward, he says, and is "not very well up in his facts." The pacifists would not abolish war, but merely aggressive and unnecessary war. The Baron writes like a pedant, we are told, and has made himself the typical ridiculous "professor" and butt of the German wit and cartoonist. To quote the words of the indignant Vienna writer:

"War, in the opinion of the pacifists, is the final outbreak, after a long series of provocative circumstances, preventable at any point of their development, and, while they exist, serious impediments to the social development of the people.

"The pacifists do not desire the direct abolition of war, but only of that condition of international unrest which may at any time precipitate war and never conduces to that feeling of security which modern civilization requires for its fullest development. . . . They do not wish to make national defense impossible, but to prevent all unjust aggression and protect all legitimate interests. Professor Stengel seems quite oblivious to these views. In our progressive times, when every day new marvels of science and civilization reveal themselves, he actually bases his arguments upon the experiences of Athens and Rome.

"Professor Stengel's essay exactly resembles those crazy publications which from time to time used to be issued against the unity of Germany, against the abolition of slavery and serfdom, against the extension of the railroads, and, more recently, against the practicability of air-ships. His work should be considered fit to be accepted as the latest contribution to the vast museum of human crankinesses. It will, however, serve the good purpose of causing serious people to think and to attain that attitude of mind which aids in the realization of modern ideals."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AFTER THE CRETAN SAUSAGE.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

OUR TARIFF AND THE GERMAN WAR SCARE

OUR new tariff on German goods, it is thought in Russia, will react favorably on Russian trade with Germany, causing Germany to seek retaliation by buying her foodstuffs from Russia. Russia already holds second place in Germany's import trade, while the United States, superseding England, has for some time kept at the head of the list. The increased tariff is thought likely to shift this position to Russia, and to reduce the United States, with regard to German trade, to the present low level of England. Discussing such a probable contingency, the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) remarks that since the Fatherland would have to rely for the main supply of its food upon Russia, the closer commercial relations should prove a guaranty of peace between the two nations. Unfortunately, it adds, Germany has always been accustomed to force Russia to pay for favors, and no doubt Germany will seek a new trade agreement with Russia even more favorable than the present one. In fact, it has received news that plans are already on foot in Berlin to effect a new treaty. Hence the *Novoye Vremya* is not at all certain that Germany's warlike spirit would be mollified by the fact that she will be compelled to buy her food from Russia. On the contrary, it fears that the effect upon Germany might prove the very reverse. In substantiation of its fears it points to the present maneuvers of the German fleet, which menace Russia far more than England. It says:

"The leaders of the English laborites, in protesting against the *entente cordiale* with Russia, declared that there was no reason to show hostility to Germany, because Germany was not hostile to England. This view is confirmed by the present maneuvers of the German fleet. In the previous year the maneuvers took place in the North Sea, and helped to increase the war scare among the English. This year the entire fleet is collected in the Baltic, and lends countenance to the declarations of the English laborites that the principal forces of the German Navy will be used for blockading the long line of sea coast and for effecting sudden landings at various points. 'Aren't we right?' say the laborite Germanophiles. 'Isn't Germany building a fleet, not for the purpose of attacking England, but for the fulfilment of its civilizing mission on the eastern shore of the Baltic, in the success of which the whole civilized world, including England, is interested?'

"The German fleet apparently threatens Russia, which is almost entirely without a fleet, much more than England, the mistress of the sea. But no well-informed person in the English Government cares to discuss the question as to what country Germany will attack first. They evidently consider it empty speculation. Germany will naturally attack that country which is least prepared for defense. Her chief aim is to make England believe that she is preparing to attack Russia, and to make Russia believe that she is preparing to attack England, and thus to keep both countries from defensive preparations, while preserving for herself the possibility of directing her attack against either England or Russia, as suits her purposes best."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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TO FIND WHAT THE DEAF CAN HEAR

IT is seldom that a deaf-mute is found who can hear absolutely nothing; most of them retain some remnants of audition, and it is by developing these that they can often be taught to hear with some clearness. It is important to ascertain the amount and kind of this audition, for it is much greater in some than in others, and may be greater for sounds in one part of the musical scale than in another, or greater for certain vowels than for the others. Dr. Marage, the French expert, who has devoted much time to the study of these matters, contributes to the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, August 28) an interesting article on "The Measurement of Hearing in Deaf-Mutes." We translate below the most important parts of it. Says Dr. Marage:

"Practically the acoumeter [measurer of audition] most generally used is simply the observer's voice. But unfortunately, it is impossible with the natural voice to vary at will, and in a measurable way, its quality, pitch, and intensity; thus the results are not comparable, even when the same voice is used.

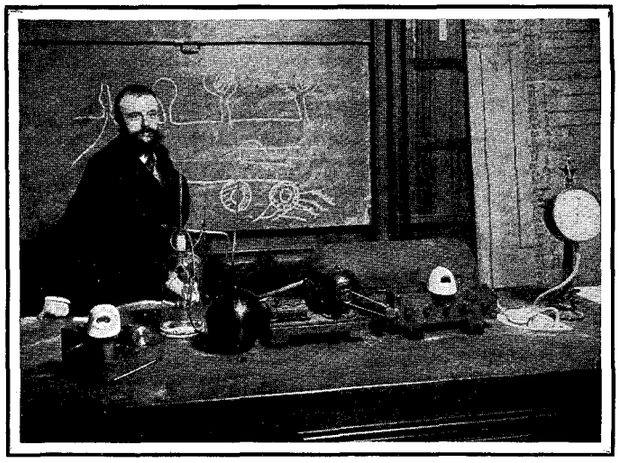
"To avoid these inconveniences, I have caused to be constructed an apparatus which I exhibited in 1900 to the French Physical Society. It is composed of five sirens coupled together and giving the fundamental vibrations of the vowels *ou*, *o*, *a*, *é*, *i*. . . . .

"We may thus have (1) a variable and known pitch, by varying the speed of the motor; (2) a variable and known intensity by changing the pressure of the air that traverses the apparatus. Thus we have an instrument that gives us sounds of constant quality with variable pitches and intensities that are easy to measure.

"The ear to be examined is placed at a constant distance (about 20 inches) from the instrument, and the intensity of the sound is increased by augmenting the air-pressure until the subject begins to perceive the sonorous vibrations. The sound produced under a pressure of 1 millimeter is perfectly perceived by a normal ear; if the pressure must be raised to 40 millimeters that it may be heard, we may say that the auditive sharpness is $\frac{1}{40}$ . . . and so on. If the subject does not hear at all through the air the sound produced under a pressure of 200 millimeters, a rubber tube is placed between the ear and the siren, having a membrane so disposed that the air can not reach the ear; a very important cause of error is thus avoided, as children may take for sound vibrations what is only the sensation of air in motion. . . . . .

"If the subject hears a vowel, *a*, for example, through the intermediary of the tube under the pressure of 60 millimeters, it is said that the audition is $\frac{1}{200}$, the figure 200 showing that the hearing is not through the exterior air. . . . To represent the results graphically, five lines are drawn vertically and divided into 400 divisions; each line corresponding to one of the five vowels. If, for example, to hear the different vowels, pressures of air corresponding to 225, 255, 255, 341, and 225 are necessary, these results are marked on the correpsonding parts of the diagram.

"It is rare to find deaf-mutes who have no remnants of hearing, but the quality of their acuity is extremely variable. In the case of congenital deaf-muteness, contrary to what is normally the case, sounds of low pitch are often heard much more easily than acute sounds; in the case of acquired deaf-muteness, due to lesions of the middle ear, the vowels *o* and *a* are heard best. . . . This fact is very important to remember in predicting the results that may be obtained in developing the hearing by acoustic exercises."



PROF. MARAGE AND HIS VOCAL MACHINE.

His motor causes the models of the human mouth and throat seen on the table to make the sounds of the vowels. By testing the patient with vowels of various pitch and intensity, he can plot a diagram showing the sounds the deaf can hear, and thus begin the development of hearing.

Professor Marage, at the end of his article, formulates his conclusions as follows:

"(1) With the vowel siren we may measure quickly and exactly the remnant of hearing in deaf-mutes;

"(2) Just as we teach children to read by beginning with the alphabet, we should begin to develop the hearing in deaf-mutes, not by using the complex and variable vibrations of the natural voice, but by means of the simple and exact vibrations of the vowel siren;

"(3) The development of hearing thus takes place rapidly and without fatiguing pupil or teacher; results may be reached in two months that would require several years with the ordinary voice with greater exertion and useless fatigue to the pupil;

"(4) The ordinary voice should not be used until the moment when the deaf-mute can hear without fatigue a simple phrase of a few words."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MINERAL HIDE-HUNTERS

AN article with the somewhat enigmatic title, "Hunting Metals for Their Hides," is contributed to *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (New York), by Hiram W. Hixon. The reader soon finds that Mr. Hixon intends a comparison between the hide-hunters of buffalo days, who killed and skinned their victims by thousands, leaving the carcasses on the plains, and miners who are exhausting the resources at their command, without adequate compensation. According to Mr. Hixon, "outside of the iron industry there are not a dozen metal mines in the world that have an ore supply that will last twenty years at the present rate of production, unless new discoveries are made." Especially is this the case, he asserts, with copper. He writes:

"We have recently heard a lot about the conservation of natural resources, and a chill is beginning to run up and down our spines as to what posterity is going to do for coal and iron and copper and lead and zinc, etc., after the present prodigal generation gets through squandering the stock on hand. Just at present we are hunting metals for their hides, so to speak, and the time may not be far off when neolithic man will make his reappearance on earth. Copper and all other metals are being sold at a ridiculously small profit to the producer, and if there is no other restriction to be placed on waste, then the restriction of higher prices ought to be.

"The treatment of the large accumulation of tailings at Butte and Anaconda by leaching will in a few years be profitable, owing to the partial oxidation of the sulfids, and this illustrates the hide-hunting principle practised at Great Falls, Mont., where all tailings are swept away by the river. When they go into the river they contain as much copper as many of the ores mined in the Lake Superior region, and if properly stored would in a few years yield a large portion of their copper contents at a small cost."

There appear to be two morals to Mr. Hixon's article, the one relating to wastefulness of natural resources, indicated in his title, and another to the effect that the prices of metals are ruinously low. In a note appended to his contribution, the editor of the paper in which it appears commends the former, but is somewhat skeptical about the justice of the latter.

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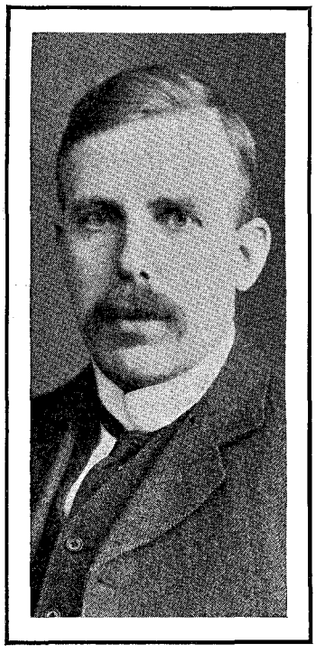
THE CHEMICAL ATOM STILL WITH US

ILL-INFORMED persons sometimes appear to assume that every new scientific discovery invalidates all previous ones. The undulatory theory of light, on this view, wiped out all previous work in optics, and the electrico-magnetic theory, now generally accepted, turned everything that had been figured out during the previous period into a dead loss. Such thinkers are now asserting that the electric theory of matter, with its ions and electrons, is abolishing the old atomic theory taught to us in our youth, and regarded by most of us as the ultimate datum of chemical knowledge. This point of view, of course, is all wrong. Science has made very few absolute errors, necessitating a direct "about-face." Her theories are always provisional, but alterations in them are usually by way of addition or explanation. The facts and laws of refraction and reflection were in no way changed by the discovery that light is due to undulation in an ether instead of to the emission of material particles; nor were the additional facts that thus came to light altered by the supposition that the undulation is an electric flux. Likewise the atomic theory of matter is in no wise damaged by the discovery that atoms may be split up into smaller particles or by supposing that matter is an electric manifestation. One of the most active experimenters in bringing out the basal facts on which the new theories are founded—Prof. Ernest W. Rutherford—makes this very clear in his address as president of the mathematical and physical section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at its recent meeting in Winnipeg, Canada. We qucte a few paragraphs illustrating his attitude. Says Professor Rutherford:



ERNEST W. RUTHERFORD.

Who shows the mistake of those who assume that the electric theory of matter has abolished the atomic theory. He is a Nobel prize winner

"There has been a tendency in some quarters to suppose that the development of physics in recent years has cast doubt on the validity of the atomic theory of matter. This view is quite erroneous, for it will be clear from the evidence already discust that the recent discoveries have not only greatly strengthened the evidence in support of the theory, but have given an almost direct and convincing proof of its correctness. The chemical atom as a definite unit in the subdivision of matter is now fixt in an impregnable position in science. Leaving out of account considerations of etymology, the atom in chemistry has long been considered to refer only to the smallest unit of matter that enters into ordinary chemical combination.

"There is no assumption made that the atom itself is indestructible and eternal, or that methods may not ultimately be found for its subdivision into still more elementary units. The advent of the electron has shown that the atom is not the unit of smallest mass of which we have cognizance, while the study of radioactive bodies has shown that the atoms of a few elements of high atomic weight are not permanently stable, but break up spontaneously with the appearance of new types of matter. These advances in knowledge do not in any way invalidate the position of the chemical atom, but rather indicate its great importance as a subdivision of matter whose properties should be exhaustively studied. . . . .

"The idea that the atoms of the elements may be complex structures, made up either of lighter atoms or of the atoms of some fundamental substance, has long been familiar to science. So far no direct evidence has been obtained of the possibility of building up an atom of higher atomic weight from one of lower atomic weight, but in the case of the radioactive substances we have decisive and definite evidence that certain elements show the converse process of disintegration. It may be significant that this process has only been observed in the atoms of highest atomic weights, like those of uranium, thorium, and radium. With the exception possibly of potassium, there is no reliable evidence that a similar process takes place in other elements. The transformation of the atom of a radioactive substance appears to result from an atomic explosion of great intensity in which a part of the atom is expelled with great speed."

Professor Rutherford also emphasizes the simplicity and directness of the methods of attack on atomic problems opened up by recent discoveries. Not only is it a simple matter, he says, to count the number of electrons given off, for instance, by radium, using for the purpose the scintillations produced on a zinc-sulfid screen, but we may examine directly the deflection of an individual particle in passing through a magnetic or electric field, and determine the deviation of each particle, due to encounters with molecules of matter. He goes on:

"We can determine directly the mass of each particle, its charge, and its velocity, and can deduce at once the number of atoms present in a given weight of any known kind of matter. In the light of these and similar direct deductions, based on a minimum amount of assumption, the physicists have, I think, some justification for their faith that they are building on the solid rock of fact, and not, as we are often so solemnly warned by some of our scientific brethren, on the shifting sands of imaginative hypothesis."

HOW ELECTRICITY TRANSFORMED THE "MAURETANIA"

THE striking regularity with which the *Mauretania* has been making a new record nearly every trip is entirely due, according to the contention of *The Electrical Review* (London, September 3), to the fact that nearly all her auxiliary machinery is driven electrically. She failed to make her top speed at first, according to this authority, simply because her engineers did not realize her dependence on this fact. The theories of her great increase in speed have hitherto, the writer says, been reduced to two —that of the layman, who believes that the change of propellers when the boat was overhauled at the end of last year was the cause of the sudden access of speed; and that of the engineer, who thinks that the engine-room force had not become conversant with the efficient working of the machinery or else that they had received orders not to put it to the test. Says this paper:

"Without in any way reflecting upon the abilities of the engineers, it must be admitted that they did not seem to have grasped the great possibilities of the various auxiliaries on the ship; and it is attention to these auxiliaries which determines the ultimate fulfilment of the designers' ideas.

"As is now well known, practically all the auxiliary machinery on the *Mauretania* is electrically driven, . . . and it is equally well known, especially among electrical engineers connected with shipwork, that marine engineers have a stubborn and conservative objection to anything other than the steam-driven plant with which they have been brought up. When, therefore, an electrical installation of more than 2,000 horse-power was thrust upon them with practically no qualified electricians on board to enlighten them as to its proper usage, they naturally felt some trepidation, and had little desire to attempt any record speeds.

"Perhaps it is not quite evident why the speed of the ship should entirely depend on the auxiliary plant, and in explanation it must be said that practically all fast boats require a relatively enormous quantity of steam at high pressure, which can only be obtained from the boilers when high-power forced-draft fans are employed to supply air to the furnaces, and a slight diminution in their output has an immediate effect on the steam pressure of the boilers

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and consequently on the speed of the engines and propellers. In the case of the *Mauretania* the forced-draft fans are electrically driven."

According to the writer, the entire dependence of the boat's speed on the electric generating plant is now thoroughly understood and one of the first considerations is to keep up the voltage. Before this, it might drop 10 or 15 per cent. and the only result was a dim light and the slowing down of a few unimportant motors —but on the *Mauretania* it is vital. In conclusion, we read:

"It is strange, on the face of it, that such apparently small details should be the means of converting a 23-knot boat into one of 26 knots; but it is no exaggeration to say that the records of the *Mauretania* are entirely due to a better understanding of the electrical conditions."

SCIENTIFIC LESSONS OF THE REIMS CONTEST

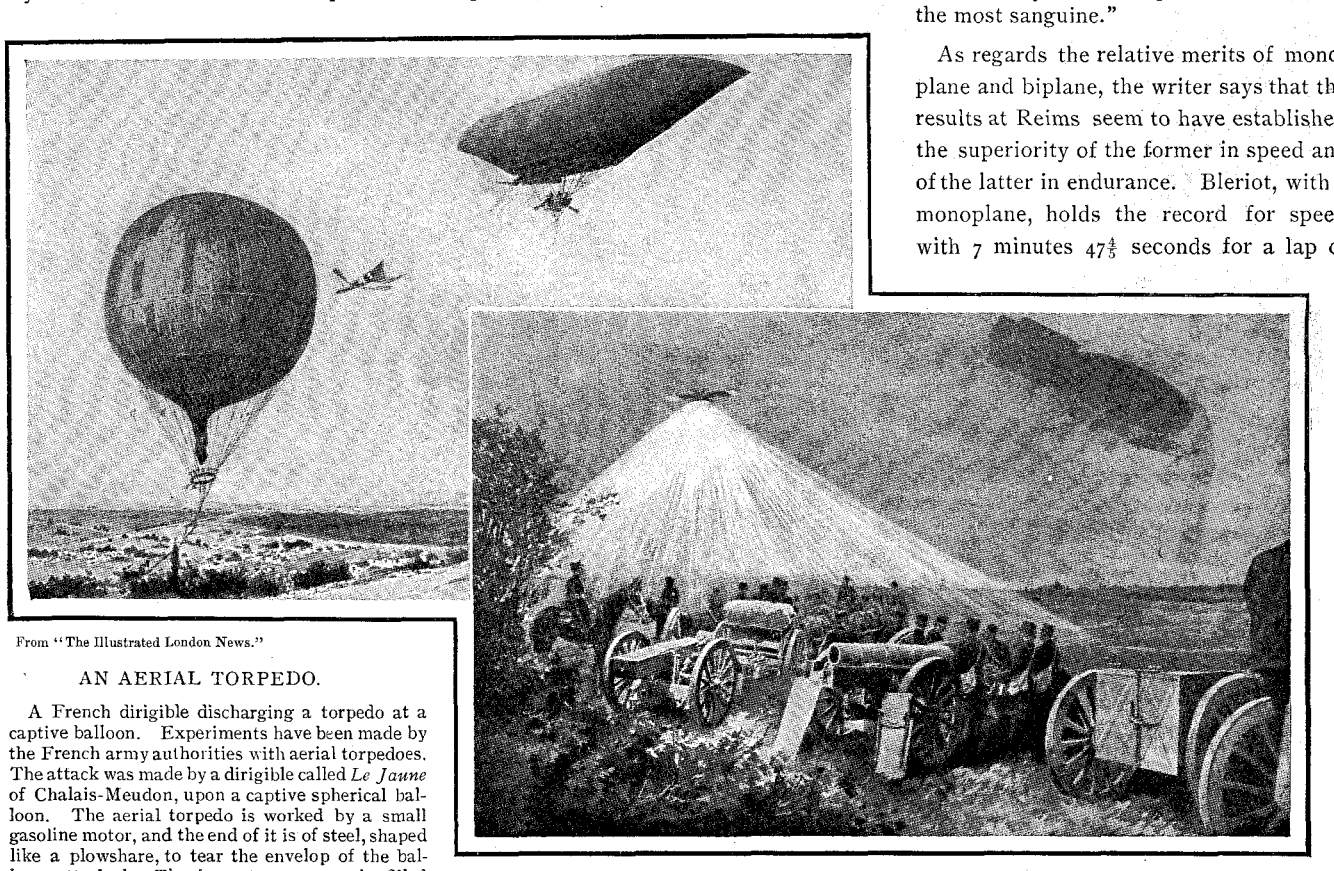
SO rapid is the progress of aviation that we now have "meets," and the time may soon come, as it has now come with the automobile, when the sporting interests of the aeroplane will completely overshadow its scientific aspects. That period, however, is not yet; and while we have, on the one hand, crowds of people in a grand stand cheering for their favorite fliers, and laying wagers industriously, we have also, on the other, scientific men discussing very different phases of the contest. In the opinion of *The Scientific American* (New York, September 4), the recent aviation contests at Reims have shown a wonderful advance in speed, duration of flight, and stability under unfavorable atmospheric conditions. We read:

"It is safe to say that the most significant feature of the contest —the one which is most prophetic of the future serviceableness of the aeroplane—is the way in which the various aviators dared the elements by bringing out their machines and making some of their best flights when the wind was of a strength which hitherto has been considered prohibitive. It was the unfavorable weather conditions, rather than the distance which he covered, that constituted Latham's spectacular flight of 96 miles at a speed of over 41½ miles an hour, the most remarkable performance since the Wright brothers made that first memorable half-mile flight in North Carolina with a power-driven aeroplane.

"For it can not be denied that the reluctance of the aviator to bring his machine from the shelter of its shed, except in the lightest airs, had shaken the faith of the public in the immediate, if not the ultimate, practicability of the aeroplane. That reckless daring of the Gallic character, which did so much to bring out the inherent speed of the automobile, seems destined to work a similar result in the even more dangerous field of aeronautics. If the cabled accounts of Latham's flight are not overseasoned with the inevitable enthusiasm of the moment, the behavior of his machine during the progress of a storm of wind and rain was indeed phenomenal. 'For an hour,' says the dispatch, 'with fluttering wings it fought its way against the storm of rain and wind at an average height of 150 feet, mounting higher as the wind rose, until during the worst of the storm it was fully 300 feet above the spectators.' But it was reserved for Farman, driving a biplane of his own design, to establish beyond all question the staying qualities of this type. His official record of 111.78 miles in 3 hours 4 minutes 56 seconds and his total flight of 118 miles in 3 hours 15 minutes has carried the long-distance record beyond the expectations even of the most sanguine."

As regards the relative merits of monoplane and biplane, the writer says that the results at Reims seem to have established the superiority of the former in speed and of the latter in endurance. Bleriot, with a monoplane, holds the record for speed with 7 minutes 47⅘ seconds for a lap of 6.21 miles, altho Curtiss in his biplane is a good second, with a record of 7 minutes 48⅘ seconds. To quote again:

"The compact little biplane of Curtiss, weighing less than half as much as those of his competitors, won the international cup, over a 12.42-mile course, in 15 minutes 50⅘ seconds. Summing up the results, it may be said that the brilliant tournament at Reims has established three facts: First, that the problem of stability has been solved; secondly, that an aeroplane motor has been produced which will run until the gasoline tanks are empty; and thirdly, that the problem of alighting without injury to man or machine is yet a long way from solution. Regarding this last feature, we offer the suggestion that, since the accidents are due largely to the widely extended and delicate wings or planes coming in contact with the ground, a great step toward the perfection of



From "The Illustrated London News."

AN AERIAL TORPEDO.

A French dirigible discharging a torpedo at a captive balloon. Experiments have been made by the French army authorities with aerial torpedoes. The attack was made by a dirigible called *Le Jaune* of Chalais-Meudon, upon a captive spherical balloon. The aerial torpedo is worked by a small gasoline motor, and the end of it is of steel, shaped like a plowshare, to tear the envelop of the balloon attacked. The impact causes a tube filled with explosive matter to burst, and this in turn makes the gas-bag of the balloon explode. . . . The second picture shows an interesting experiment recently made by the French military authorities. The dirigible has just discharged an aerial scout in the shape of a projectle which flies, aeroplane-fashion, in the air, and sheds a bright light downward upon the earth. It is here shown above a battery of artillery that has passed behind a clump of trees.

AN AERIAL AUTOMATIC SEARCHLIGHT.

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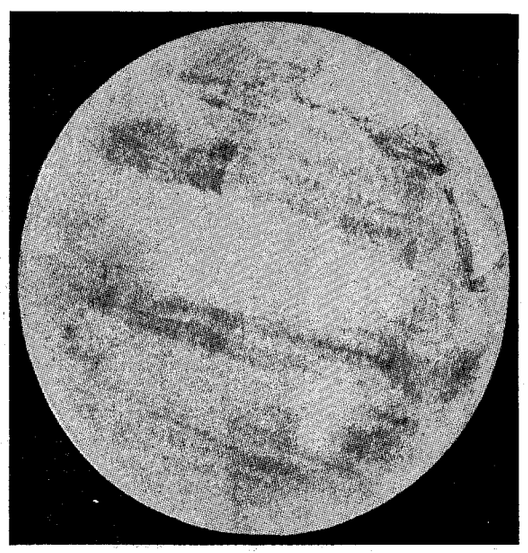
the aeroplane will have been achieved, if some method can be devised by which, at the moment of alighting, the planes can be thrown upward and backward, so as to imitate in some degree the folding of the wings when a bird alights. That the problem would present great mechanical and constructional difficulties, we admit. In a biplane, because of the rigid trussing, it would seem to be impracticable; but it is conceivable that the problem might be worked out in the monoplane."

THE EARTH A BELTED PLANET

THAT an astronomer on Venus or Mars would, on directing his telescope toward the earth, see only the clouds with which we are shrouded, and that the arrangement and motions of these would give our globe the appearance of a "belted planet"—are the assertions of Arthur W. Clayden in an article reprinted by *The Monthly Weather Review* for April (Washington, August



THE EARTH (A BELTED PLANET) AS IT WOULD APPEAR FROM VENUS.

23) from *The Monthly Notices* of the Royal Astronomical Society of London. Mr. Clayden assumes, in accordance with the general astronomical understanding, that what we see of the planet Venus is merely "the outer face of a heavily cloud-laden atmosphere," and it is his belief that similarity of conditions would produce nearly the same appearances on the earth, could we see it from as great a distance. He writes:

"Except in the region of our tropical belts of high pressure an astronomer on Venus would rarely be able to make out much of terrestrial geography. The belt of clouds marking the position of the equatorial rainy season must stand out as a shining white band, in strong contrast with the darker belts on either side. All details of the world's temperate zones must be masked in the most annoying way, for it must be very rare that a district so large as the British Isles is entirely free from cloud, even if we exclude cirrus from consideration.

"In the figure we have a view of the earth as it would probably appear to an astronomer on Venus, but the parts of the oceans visible would be tinted with a pale shade of indigo, while the land surfaces would be tinged with shades of ruddy brown or dark green, thereby adding to the contrasts.

"There is no question that the earth is a belted planet; and if Venus had a rotation period comparable with our day, and if the atmosphere is of similar or greater density than ours (which is essential for the formation of the shell of convection clouds), she also would take a place in the same group. It is true that Mars does not, but its small mass and the low value of gravity are sufficient to account for the absence of the lower clouds, and these are those which form the belts."

It will be noted that the fancy sketches of "the earth as seen" from some other planet, which appear in some reputable works on popular astronomy, represent anything rather than the truth. In these the continents stand out with perfect distinctness and the clouds are conspicuous only by their entire absence. Mr. Clayden's cloud-belted earth is probably the real thing.

STINGLESS RADIO-THERAPY

A METHOD of avoiding the danger of burns in treatment with *x*-rays or with radium will be welcomed by all medical men. Such a method, and a very simple one indeed, we are informed in *The Medical Record* (New York), has now been devised by a German experimenter. Says the paper just named:

"Owing to the sensitiveness of the skin to Roentgen and radium rays, and the liability to burns if they are applied for a prolonged time, the use of these two therapeutic agents has been confined chiefly to the treatment of superficial lesions. Various devices have been tried to facilitate the use of the rays for deep-seated tumors, usually with discouraging results. A new effort to overcome these difficulties, which for simplicity commends itself, is reported by Gottwald Schwarz. . . . Working on seeds he found that . . . if he exposed dry seeds to the *x*-ray, even over long periods, they were not affected by it and developed into normal plants, whereas, if sprouting seeds were so treated, even for a short time, marked changes, as dwarfism and pigmentations, appeared in the resulting plants. This difference he considered to be due to the differences in metabolic activity [the chemical processes of growth and nutrition] and drew the conclusion that if by any method the metabolism of the skin could be reduced during exposure to the *x*-rays, the effect on the skin might be diminished. The method he used to reduce the metabolism was pressure. He placed two capsules containing radium side by side on the skin, one lying loosely, the other held firmly by means of a rubber band. The difference . . . was striking. Where the pressure was employed a slight blush appeared after some days, disappearing in three or four days, whereas, where there was no pressure a severe dermatitis occurred and lasted for more than a month. The same effect was produced by the *x*-ray, the rays being applied through thin blocks of wood. Where the blocks rested lightly on the skin the effects were severe and lasting; where they were submitted to pressure, slight and transient. The author concludes that the differences are due to the different metabolic activities of the free skin and of that under compression, and he believes that by pressure on the skin during radiation deep tissues may be treated without danger of superficial burns."

PHOEBE SNOW IN HOLLAND—It is pretty safe to say that there is no "road of anthracite" in the Netherlands; yet the production of smoke by locomotives has been effectually done away with there, if we are to credit *The Railway Magazine* (London). Apparently there is some hope for despairing travelers on smoky trains all over the United States provided proper legislation be forthcoming—and provided we enforce it, as the Dutch do. We read:

"In Holland all railway locomotives are under the supervision of the Government and, under the law, must be provided with an apparatus for the burning of smoke, and also with an apparatus to prevent, as far as possible, the emission of sparks and combustible matter. Before a new type of locomotive is bought the railway must furnish a drawing showing the details thereof to the Supervising Board of Railways, which decides whether the new type is acceptable; and for all locomotives purchased the railway has to furnish the board with a statement containing, among other things, a description of the contrivance for the burning of smoke and of the contrivance to prevent the emission of sparks. Every locomotive has to be examined and approved by a government inspector before it can be placed in service. No locomotive would be accepted which was not provided specially with a contrivance for burning the smoke, and the burning by locomotives and stationary furnaces of bituminous coal, which would emit clouds of black smoke, soot, and deleterious gases, to the menace of the public health, would not be tolerated. The provincial and communal authorities are authorized to make and enforce regulations in reference to railways constructed on the public roads. The Province of Zuid-Holland, for instance, has prescribed that only coke is to be used on locomotives."

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MALTED COFFEE

IT has generally been considered that sprouted coffee-beans are spoiled. Sprouted grain, or malt, is, however, sometimes thought valuable, as the germination develops chemical substances that do not exist in the grain before sprouting and that have food-value. There would seem to be no reason, therefore, why sprouted coffee should be thrown away, and recent tests in Porto Rico show that the malted coffee-bean, properly treated, may be of even better quality than before. It is gratifying to note that this useful discovery has been made by an experiment station under our Agricultural Department. Says a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris):

"The proper drying of the coffee-bean involves numerous difficulties and is often accompanied by sensible losses, at least in some of the countries of its origin, where the bean is generally gathered in the wet season. The wealthy proprietors who can afford the latest machinery easily avoid these difficulties, but most of the smaller planters are not able to use artificial means of drying and are obliged to content themselves with the sun's heat alone. While they are waiting until the sun vouchsafes to shine for them, their coffee dampens, heats, ferments, undergoes alterations, and in case there is insufficient help or space to turn it over frequently, or the situation is prolonged, it decays, giving off an insupportable odor and often damaging the whole crop. If, on the contrary, the rain stops and the sun shines for several days in succession, the heat added to the humidity causes the beans to sprout, and such germinating beans were for a long time considered unfit for use.

"The Experiment Station at Porto Rico decided recently to determine, on the one hand, the time during which coffee might remain saturated with moisture without damage and, on the other hand, the influence of germination on the quality of the product. Coffee, fermented and washed, was placed in a pile on a cemented area and turned over daily. Less than a month afterward the first sprouts appeared. The pile was then spread over a larger surface so as to obtain a uniform thickness of about a foot. After this the pile was watered daily before being turned over, and as fast as the beans sprouted they were removed and dried. A month later all the beans had sprouted, and during the whole of the experiment no decaying fermentation took place and no bad odor was noticed.

"The beans were then dried and decorticated according to the usual procedure. Specimens of this malted coffee were taken and submitted to divers experts, who were unanimous in declaring it superior to coffee prepared in the usual way. It appeared to them to have gained in delicacy and to have lost the bitterness so generally criticized. The maltage of coffee was thus declared to be a doubly desirable operation, since, besides lessening losses and perhaps doing away with them altogether, it betters the quality very sensibly.

"The practical conclusion is well established commercially, but it remains to make a scientific study of the different phases of the operation, to determine the most favorable conditions. The temperature and humidity should be noted daily and at the same time samples should be taken whose analysis will give information regarding the various transformations and their processes, whose result alone is now known. It is to be hoped that the Porto Rico station, which has introduced this happy innovation, will not fail to carry out this most important part of the task that it has undertaken."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

INFECTION FROM A SAND-PILE—The domestic or public sand-pile, for juvenile use, is the latest familiar object to excite the aversion of the London *Lancet*, whose condemnations of this and that have been often quoted in these pages. We are now told that the sand-pile, hitherto regarded as a life-saver for babies, may possibly be a source of disease. Says this paper:

"The amusement which children find in making 'castles' with sand on the seashore, in digging trenches and pits, and tracing designs on the alluring surface is innocent enough and serves to keep the youngsters occupied and to give them exercise in the healthy environment of sun and fresh sea air. A somewhat similar end is gained by providing sand-heaps inland, in public parks and in various open spaces, and as a matter of fact such heaps of sand are a source of joy to many children. It would be a pity to kill such joy, for the lot of the poor city child is, as a rule, a poor one, but we would suggest that some attention be paid to a certain insanitary aspect of these inland sand games. It must be remembered that the sand of the seashore is continuously washed by an advancing and receding sea, and so is made clean every tide. But that is not the case with the sand-heap at home, which, after the play of a few weeks, becomes very dusty, and this dust during the play is scattered in all directions, and no doubt a good deal of it is swallowed and some inhaled. Infection may follow, for no one could be bold enough to say that the sand after days of use would be free from infective material. It would be a great gain if the sand could always be kept damp and free from dust, but it would be better still if damping could be associated with the application of an inoffensive antiseptic."

COLD WATER AND RED-HOT BOILERS

THIS combination is popularly regarded as most unhealthy for those in the vicinity, as being not only likely, but nearly certain, to cause a serious explosion. That this belief is not only "a mistaken impression" but a "pernicious fallacy," we are assured by *Railway and Locomotive Engineering* (New York, September), which says:

"When water in a boiler is found to be low the first duty of the man in charge is to force water inside as quickly as possible. The belief that boilers with overheated sheets were likely to explode if cold water was injected upon the plates arose no doubt from the fact that hot cast-iron plates often fracture when cold water is thrown upon them. It is, however, different with the mild steel that steam-boilers are made of. That material softens or becomes annealed when quenched in cold water, a simple test proving the truth of that, which any mechanic or engineer can carry out for himself.

"The beginning of this most unfortunate 'red-hot cold-water' boiler-explosion theory was a philosophical experiment conducted by an English professor as follows: He first observed that water in small quantities dropt upon very hot metal did not wet the metal, nor was it evaporated in the usual way. He then took a platinum dish, heated it red-hot by means of an alcohol lamp, and into this poured a small quantity of water; he found that it assumed globular form without seeming to touch the metal, and appeared to be held away by an invisible cushion. It did not evaporate rapidly, but slowly dried away, until at a certain time the remaining drop exploded with great violence. He then deduced and proclaimed the theory of the spheroidal condition in red-hot boilers, which was to account for all mysterious boiler explosions."

Experiments conducted by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the writer goes on to tell us, clearly demonstrate the fallacy of the popular idea. He says:

"A locomotive was run out on a side track near Altoona, and the plan was to fire the boiler until the steam was high, then blow it out to expose the crown sheet and allow it to become red-hot, then to force cold water into the boiler from a fire-engine placed at a safe distance away. The first plan miscarried, for they fired the old boiler while full of water till the steam reached 200 pounds when it suddenly went to pieces. That proved that being full of water did not prevent a boiler from exploding.

"The company then took a second old engine to repeat the tests. The boiler was fired up and steam raised considerably above the regular working-pressure. Then they ran the water off until the crown sheet was bare, and allowed it to become red-hot, after which they pumped in cold water. The only effect was to cause the seams to leak.

"About the same time a series of experiments were made at the Harrison Boiler Works in Philadelphia, with overheated plates, under the supervision of the Franklin Institute. Several boilers were overheated and cold water pumped upon the red-hot sheets. The experiments were very interesting, and very conclusive that the whole mass of the boiler, if heated red-hot, does not contain heat units enough to raise the water to a dangerous steam-making pressure.

"All men connected with boilers should remember not to let the water in the boiler get low. But if by accident it should become low, hurry to put water inside."

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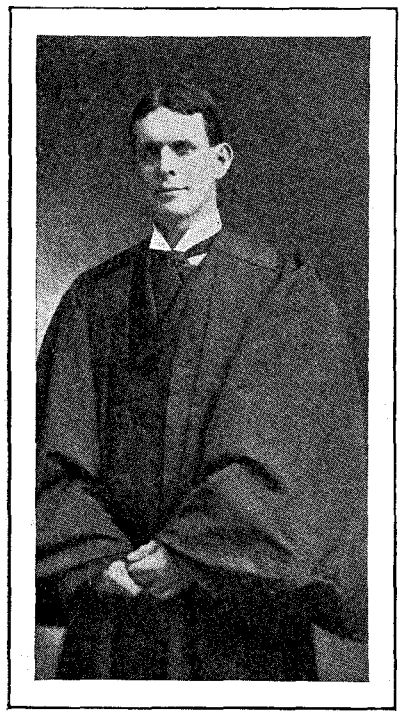
THE CHURCH AND WAR

THAT the Church still tolerates man-killing and trusts in brute force to win moral victories almost as much as the world, is an indictment uttered by the Rev. Frederick Lynch, pastor of the Pilgrim Congregational Church, New York, at the last peace conference held at Lake Mohonk, and published in its report just issued. It is his opinion that we have brought over into our Christianity a lot of pagan ethics and that often the pagan overshadows the Christian. "The world, through its prophets, like Nietzsche, openly declares itself a follower of the pagan ideal and ridicules the Christian principle of love. The Church still calls itself Christian, and yet turns its back on the whole Christ-teaching at this point and continues the pagan practise of considering men of other nations foreigners, and of destruction, killing, and relying on brute power." He goes on to mention the monuments set up in cathedrals, ten to one of which are in memory of men who have killed somebody. The churches of this country, he continues, in the published report of his address, "went wild at the return of a great admiral from the Philippines who had killed several hundred miserable Spaniards who had not the slightest idea what it was all about." The present attitude of Germany and England to each other is to him such "a travesty of Christianity" as was never seen in history before. He comments:



REV. FREDERICK LYNCH.

He asserts that "When the Christian Church once gets Jesus' conception of the worth and sacredness of a human soul it can no more take part in wars than it can in slave-holding or prostitution."

"If the State churches of Germany and England had enough Christianity in them to say, 'This is all utterly foreign to our religion. Let us insist that the two governments get together at once in friendly conference and sign a treaty,' the governments would do it. But from my experience in England it is the Church people who are maddest."

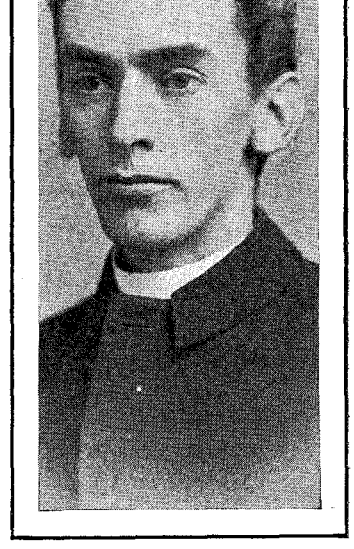
It is the shame of the age, asserts Mr. Lynch, that "every church in England, Germany, and America is not protesting against these great, pagan, overwhelming armaments." But, he adds:

"It is of no use whatever expecting much help from the Church in the cause of the brotherhood of man or nations till it learns the mind of Christ in its ethics, and with clear, uncompromising Christian certitude says, 'Man-killing has no part or place in Christianity and must stop.' The whole teaching of Jesus is so plain on this point that every child knows it, and it is not till we go to juggling with his words and quibbling over plain meanings and twisting sentences that are straight, that we by any means can get away from them. The Sermon on the Mount is the simplest, plainest sermon ever preached, and when the Church believes and practises half of it even, she will have no more part in wars. It seems to forbid even self-defense from the enemy. But we will not press this point, we will grant the right of protecting one's own life or the nation's life—but even then wars would stop, for not one war in twenty originates in mere self-defense. The fact still remains that the whole Christian teaching condemns the killing of one's brother. It forbids the exercise of hatred and revenge, the destruction of sacred things, the use of force in extending religion. Its gospel is love, and forgiveness of the enemy, the recognition of the Christ-life and Christ-light in every man, the persuasion of reason and mercy. When the Christian Church once gets Jesus' conception of the worth and sacredness of a human soul it can no more take part in wars than it can in slave-holding or prostitution; it will lift its hands in horror at this whole business of man-killing and the vast preparations now going on all over the world for destroying some other children of God.

"Again, before the Church can lead in the brotherhood of nations it must learn that there can be no such thing as a double standard of ethics in the kingdom of God—an ethic for individuals and another for groups. The most hopeful sign for the kingdom is that the Church is beginning to learn this and preach it. It has already preached it with considerable force, and it has led to insurance investigations and to the State regulation of corporations and to a general awakening of the political conscience. Governor Folk calls it 'the Era of Civic Conscience.' This is good. But as yet large parts of the Christian body lag behind in this emphasis of one law for individuals and groups. Thank God, we have gone so far that the Church can no longer hold individuals to her unless at the same time she holds society."

The Rev. H. Hensley Henson, of London, in a subsequent speech, took exception to the remarks of Mr. Lynch, declaring that he was in "profound disagreement" with the views advanced. He is reported as saying:

"I do not think he read rightly the teachings of the New Testament. I do not believe that Jesus Christ, our Lord, desired to commit his disciples to the impossible ethics which he described this morning. I believe, on the contrary, that patriotism, carrying with it the high obligation of sacrifice, even to the sacrifice of life, is part and parcel of his claim upon his disciples, and I hold this, not because I believe that patriotism, like a keen sense of duty, affection for one's own family, is a force inimical to the harmony of neighbors or the peace of man, but because it is the divinely appointed instrument by which men are interpreted to one another. I for one do earnestly and deeply regret that the advocates of international arbitration and peace commit themselves to such—I must use the word—impossible, such wild interpretations of Christian ethics. . . . . .



REV. H. HENSLEY HENSON,

Who declares patriotism to be "as much a part of human duty as private virtue itself."

"The one thing that we have to fight against is that these great and sacred forces making for peace should any one of them be twisted and bent into the service of some shadowy counterfeit. That patriotism, to take but a single example, should be debased into selfish imperialism (we call it in England 'jingoism,' I think here it is called 'spread-eagleism,' it has some name in Germany) is indeed deplorable. It is that kind of imperialism we have to direct our efforts against, not the kind of patriotism which is as much a part of human duty as private virtue itself. I have the distinguished honor of speaking to the cadets at West Point next Sunday. I am not going to tell them that they ought to take off their coats and regard themselves as public murderers when they go to their duty. On the contrary, I am going to tell them that

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they have behind them not only the good feeling and pride of their fellow countrymen when they go to work, but they have the sanction, the highest of all sanction, the sanction of him who is the Lord of nature and who gave them a country to love and serve."

BUDDHA'S BONES

ONE hundred million people will feel a thrill of religious enthusiasm at a recent archeological discovery. This is no less an object than a casket containing what is believed to be some of the bones of Gautama Buddha which has been unearthed near the city of Peshawar in the Northwest Frontier Province of India. An account of this romantic find is given in *The Illustrated London News*, from which we quote:

"Between the fourth and seventh centuries of our era, several Buddhist pilgrims came to India from China to visit the holy places of Buddhism. Three of these pilgrims—Fa Hien, Sung-Yun, and Hieun Thsang—came to Peshawar, then known as Purushapura; and they describe in glowing colors the size and magnificence of its religious edifices.

"Chief among these was a monastery built by the famous Emperor Kanishka, about the time of Christ, and by its side a towering pagoda, or 'stupa,' in which the Emperor had enshrined some of the relics of the Lord Buddha himself. The pagoda was, they tell us, of solemn beauty and majestic grandeur, adorned with friezes and layers of precious substances. Its circumference, at the base, was nearly a quarter of a mile; while its height is variously given as 400 feet and 700 feet, and it is said to have had no less than thirteen stories. The base was of stone, but the superstructure was of carved wood, with a staircase leading to the top; and the whole was adorned with a pinnacle of gilded disks attached to an iron pillar.

"With the decay of Buddhism in the Northwest Frontier, both pagoda and monastery seem to have fallen to ruin; or perhaps they may have been thrown down by invading hosts from the north. They disappear completely from all literary records after the medieval ages, and their very site was forgotten. Fortunately, however, some inkling of their position was given by the Chinese pilgrims, and the well-known French savant, M. Foucher, was able by a brilliant chain of reasoning to locate their site in some mounds to the east of Peshawar city. About eighteen months ago the Archeological Department set to work to discover what remains of the famous structures might still be hidden beneath the ground. The operations were in charge of Dr. D. B. Spooner, the archeological superintendent on the Frontier. For some months it seemed as tho nothing was left but interminable débris of brick and stone. Little by little, however, there emerged the basement of what is certainly the largest pagoda that exists in India. From side to side it measures nearly 300 feet. Its plan is cruciform, with circular towers at the four inner corners, a feature hitherto unknown in such buildings. The walls are of massive stone masonry faced with reliefs of seated Buddha figures and Corinthian pilasters in stucco. Higher up, there was once a band of enameled tiles with bold inscriptions incised upon it, but the tiles belonging to it had long since fallen, and were found in the débris below.

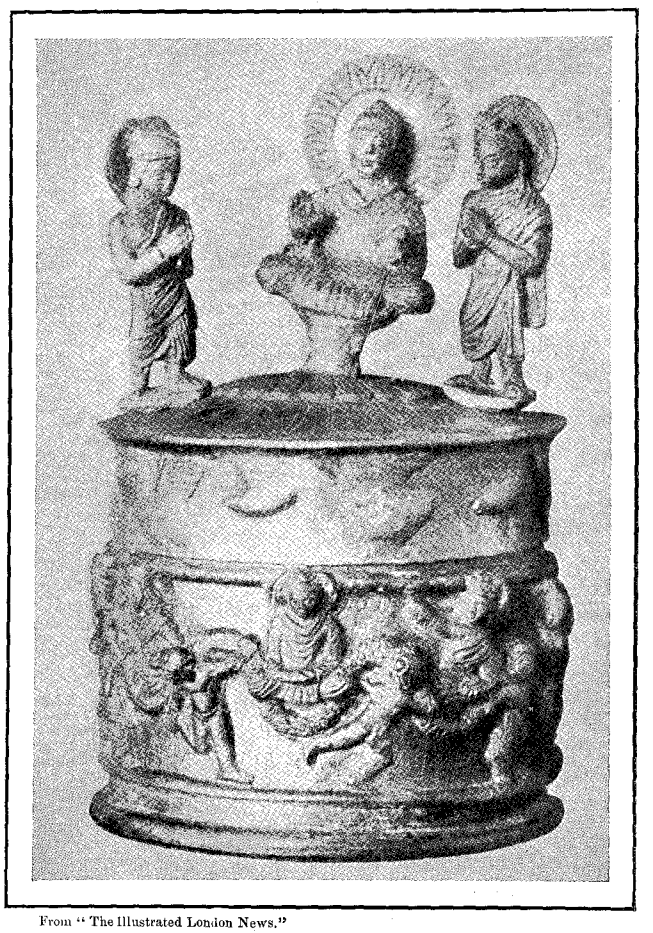
"That this was the pagoda erected by Kanishka there could be no shadow of doubt, and the exciting task remained of searching for the relics of the Buddha, which the Emperor had enshrined within it. A shaft was sunk in the center of the monument and laboriously carried down through the heavy foundations, until, at a depth of some 20 feet below the surface, the expectations of the diggers were realized by finding a stone-built chamber, and in a corner if it the relic-casket, standing where it had been placed nearly two thousand years ago. . . . . .

"It is about seven inches high and is shaped like the familiar Greek 'pyxis,' or toilet-box. On its lid is a seated Buddha, with his hand raised in the act of blessing, and on either side of him an attendant Bodhisattva. The edge of the lid is adorned with a frieze of flying geese in low relief, while below, in high relief, is a design of young Cupids carrying a garland, with figures of the Buddha and his attendants above. But the chief and most striking figure on the casket is that of the Emperor Kanishka himself, with winged celestial beings bringing wreaths to crown him. The King is portrayed here just as he is on his coins, and the identity is further determined by the inscriptions on the casket. The inscriptions are in a script known as Kharoshthi, and tell us that the relics were for the acceptance of the teachers of the Sarvasivadin sect of Buddhists. They add, too, the highly interesting information that the artist, who presumably made the casket, was a Greek, Agesilaos by name, a slave in the pay of Kanishka, and superintending engineer in his monastery.

"Inside this casket was a simple reliquary of crystal, hexagonal in shape and hollowed at one end to receive the holy relics, which mean so much to the whole Buddhist world—four small pieces of bone packed close together and closed in their resting-place with the royal seal. Near by was a single coin of the Emperor Kanishka. What is to become of these venerated relics is not yet known, but it is not unlikely that they will be presented by India to the four Buddhist countries that have most claim upon them. As the believers in the Buddhist religion number approximately 100,000,000, it will readily be understood how much interest this discovery has aroused."

A HELPING HAND FOR THE EX-CONVICT

SOCIETY at large takes the stand that social ostracism is part of the penalty a man pays for any crime committed. Not much more is to be expected from this source, says *The Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Chicago), but the attitude of the



From "The Illustrated London News."

THE COFFIN OF BUDDHA,

This relic-casket recently found near Peshawar, India, is believed to contain some of the bones of Gautama Buddha.

Church ought to be otherwise. As a practical proposition it is suggested that a men's club, or an Epworth League, or a Brotherhood, should start an industry in which released criminals may have a chance to rehabilitate themselves. This would be a "distinct service to the community, to the beneficiary, to the cause of religion." The hard lines of the criminal are shown in a story quoted by this journal from *Collier's Weekly:*

"I was discharged from San Quentin six weeks ago. I was given a new suit of clothes (that was branded 'prison' all over, but no matter about this). I was given clothes to cover me, $5 in cash, and the good wishes of the warden and the man who drives the van. Very good, you say, for an ex-convict? Well, listen to

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this. On the day I was given my freedom, my picture, with my description, was sent to every sheriff of every county in the State: 'This man is free—may be coming your way. Look out for him.' Now, there is nothing dangerous about me, or, at least there never was. I was a street-car conductor, a decent enough sort, when one night I got drunk and hit a man. Unfortunately for both of us, it nearly killed him. I got four years. I paid the penalty. Should I be let alone now or not? I gave more than four years out of my life to the State. I lost my health. For that reason I thought that, being 'free,' I would go out into the country and work there until I got my strength back. From county to county I have been told to 'move on.' The first man to whom I applied for work gave it to me; then I took my honorable discharge out of my pocket and showed it to him. He picked up a cane that lay across his desk and yelled at me: 'You get out of here or I'll knock your brains out.'"

Upon this recital *The Advocate* comments:

"Where does the Christianity of it come in? A man may commit a crime without being a criminal. The man whose story is given above is a case in point. 'A decent enough sort.' Surely that describes the average of us. But he commits a criminal act and the law levies upon him and the man meets the requirements of the law. Is not that enough? The law says it is. Society says it is not. The man gets help neither from the law nor from society and in despair he transfers permanently from the 'decent enough sort' to the 'down and out.' It is immensely pathetic. And the Church should have something to say about it. . . . . .

"Some time ago there was a unique funeral in one of the cemeteries near Chicago. It was that of a manufacturer of no especial fame. But about the grave were gathered a score of men, all of whom wore a modest badge of simple design, and all of whom tarried for a while when the service was over and the relatives had gone. Who were these men? Every one of them a released convict to whom this man had given employment and a fresh start toward respectability. They were from many parts of the country; they were hardly known to each other; but they were a brotherhood in him who had made possible for them a useful and happy life. Was not that worth while? Not all criminals are equally amenable to humane and considerate treatment. Some would not hesitate to rob the hand that fed them. Nevertheless, there are some, criminals, practically, by accident, who by virtue of such treatment would redeem themselves and be a help to society and not its bane. The test of a Church's fidelity to the Master is its response to the cry of the needy."

PROFESSOR JAMES ON SPIRITISM

NON-BELIEVERS in the theory of spirit communications are apt to consign all the phenomena that impress the spiritist to the limbo of "pure bosh." But offhand judgments on either side, according to Prof. William James, are the one as silly as the other, where such complex phenomena, as yet so little understood, are concerned. He puts the whole case for the "bosh" side of the argument by saying that when we complicate the subject "by considering what connection such things as rappings, apparitions, poltergeists, spirit-photographs, and materializations may have with it, the bosh end of the scale gets heavily loaded." But, he goes on to say, your genuine inquirer is still loath to give up. "He believes that 'bosh' is no more an ultimate element in nature, or a really explanatory category in human life, than 'dirt' is in chemistry. Every kind of 'bosh' has its own factors and laws; and patient study will bring them definitely to light." Professor James frankly expresses his belief that "psychical research is an important branch of science," tho he protests that he does not seek to convert any one to his view. In an article in the October *American Magazine* he states his purpose to be simply "to put my own state of mind upon record publicly," to tell what he arrives at after twenty-five years of "dabbling in 'psychics.'" He admits himself "baffled as to spirit-return, and as to many other special problems." We read further:

"I am also constantly baffled as to what to think of this or that particular story, for the sources of error in any one observation are seldom fully knowable. But weak sticks make strong faggots; and when the stories fall into consistent sorts that point each in a definite direction, one gets a sense of being in presence of genuinely natural types of phenomena. As to there being such real natural types of phenomena ignored by orthodox science, I am not baffled at all, for I am fully convinced of it. One can not get demonstrative proof here. One has to follow one's personal sense, which, of course, is liable to err, of the dramatic probabilities of nature. Our critics here obey their sense of dramatic probability as much as we do. Take 'raps,' for example, and the whole business of objects moving without contact. 'Nature,' thinks the scientific man, is not so unutterably silly. The cabinet, the darkness, the tying, suggest a sort of human rat-hole life exclusively and 'swindling' is for him the dramatically sufficient explanation. It probably is, in an indefinite majority of instances; yet it is to me dramatically improbable that the swindling should not have accreted round some originally genuine nucleus. If we look at human imposture as a historic phenomenon, we find it always imitative. One swindler imitates a previous swindler, but the first swindler of that kind imitated some one who was honest. You can no more create an absolutely new trick than you can create a new word without any previous basis. You don't know how to go about it. Try, reader, yourself, to invent an unprecedented kind of 'physical phenomenon of spiritualism.' When *I* try, I find myself mentally turning over the regular medium-stock, and thinking how I might improve some item. This being the dramatically probable human way, I think differently of the whole type, taken collectively, from the way in which I may think of the single instance. I find myself believing that there is 'something in' these never-ending reports of physical phenomena, altho I haven't yet the least positive notion of the something. It becomes to my mind simply a very worthy problem for investigation."

The next thing which Professor James wishes to put on record is "*the presence*, in the midst of all the humbug, *of really supernormal* knowledge." He goes on to explain:

"By this I mean knowledge that can not be traced to the ordinary sources of information—the senses namely, of the automatist. In really strong mediums this knowledge seems to be abundant, tho it is usually spotty, capricious, and unconnected. Really strong mediums are rarities; but when one starts with them and works downward into less brilliant regions of the automatic life, one tends to interpret many slight but odd coincidences with truth as possibly rudimentary forms of this kind of knowledge.

"What is one to think of this queer chapter in human nature? It is odd enough on any view. If all it means is a preposterous and inferior monkey-like tendency to forge messages, systematically embedded in the soul of all of us, it is weird; and weirder still that it should then own all this supernormal information. If on the other hand the supernormal information be the key to the phenomenon, it ought to be superior; and then how ought we to account for the 'wicked partner,' and for the undeniable mendacity and inferiority of so much of the performance? We are thrown, for our conclusions, upon our instinctive sense of the dramatic probabilities of nature. My own dramatic sense tends instinctively to picture the situation as an interaction between slumbering faculties in the automatist's mind and a cosmic environment of *other consciousness* of some sort which is able to work upon them. If there were in the universe a lot of diffuse soul-stuff, unable of itself to get into consistent personal form, or to take permanent possession of an organism, yet always craving to do so, it might get its head into the air, parasitically, so to speak, by profiting by weak spots in the armor of human minds, and slipping in and stirring up there the sleeping tendency to personate. It would induce habits in the subconscious region of the mind it used thus, and would seek above all things to prolong its social opportunities by making itself agreeable and plausible. It would drag stray scraps of truth with it from the wider environment, but would betray its mental inferiority by knowing little how to weave them into any important or significant story.

"The only certainty is that the phenomena are enormously complex, especially if one includes in them such intellectual flights of mediumship as Swedenborg's, and if one tries in any way to work the physical phenomena in. I personally am as yet neither a convinced believer in parasitic demons, nor a spiritist, nor a scientist, but still remain a psychical researcher waiting for more facts before concluding."

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A FEMINIST AMONG THE "IMMORTALS"

THE French writer universally conceded to be the best dissector of the feminine heart, Marcel Prévost, has recently been chosen an "immortal," to fill the chair of Victorien Sardou at the Académie Française. He stands, as one writer puts it, for all that is "penetrating, delicate, and spiritual in the psychology of woman." In addition to this, say the numerous appraisements of his work in French journals, he has such a wonderful control of the subtleties of language as to enable him to render most precisely the minute shadings of feminine conscience. His election to the French Academy has long been expected, and it is rumored that before long he will become a member of the French Senate. "Essentially French," is the verdict passed upon him by Jules Bertaut in *Célébrités d'Aujourd'hui* (Paris), who continues:

"Everything marks him as a Frenchman, and a Frenchman of a certain class of society. By his birth, education, and the direction of his talent, he embodies the characteristic traits of the upper middle class. . . . He has the love of work, the methodical and penetrating mind, the desire to succeed. . . . Life has been kind to him: a great facility for writing, a real talent as narrator, many striking observations, a remarkable ability to divine public sentiment, enabled him to win recognition in an extremely short time. He wished to become an author of note—he is one. He wished to make a great deal of money; the numerous editions his works go through prove that he has succeeded. He wished for literary glory; remarkable articles by remarkable men, written about him, have secured it for him. He wished for official glory; twice the Société des Gens de Lettres has elected him president, and now he has a chair in the Academy. . . . Really, what more could Marcel Prévost wish for?

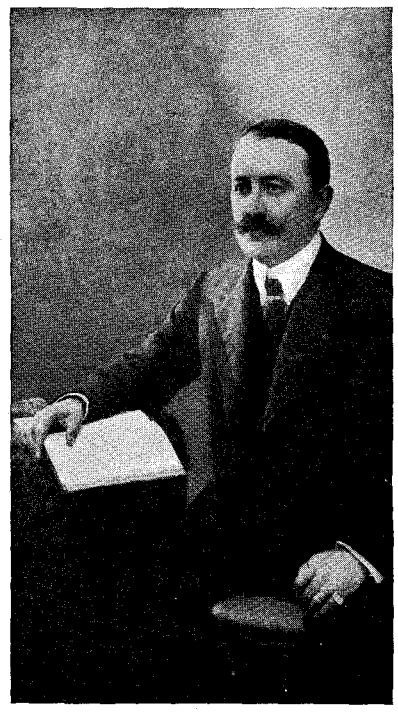
"His life is exceedingly simple and regular. He prefers to work in the morning from nine to twelve; in the afternoon from five to seven. He writes easily; but he does not begin to put his thoughts to paper before his whole plot has been thought out. Then his phrases come easily and harmoniously, with but slight effort, apparently. . . . . .

"The afternoon is usually devoted to business, to his family, and his friends. He is one of the most widely invited authors and one of the most welcome, but he prefers to frequent only his most intimate friends. . . . He dislikes noise and fatigue, and is never so happy as when he leaves Paris . . . except when he returns!"

Marcel Prévost was born in Paris in 1862, and was sent to school in Bordeaux. A schoolmate of his has recorded some impressions of the future author:

"A face bewildered and at the same time cross, and a pink suit of clothes . . . so pink, so delicate . . . a little man with near-sighted eyes . . . such was our first impression of him. The pink coat and the short trousers, the furious rolling eyes amused us during the rest of the week. But Monday our laughter ceased. The newcomer was first in Latin composition; next Monday in Greek, in French, too . . . first every Monday, in fact, and remained so in spite of all coalitions. We grew tired of fighting; he never wearied of being victorious."

After leaving school Marcel Prévost passed his examinations brilliantly and entered the Polytechnic School. While studying there he wrote, "as a diversion," his first novel "Conscard Chambergeot," which was published in the *Clarion* (Paris). Upon graduation from the Ecole Polytechnique, "he held important posts in various tobacco factories in the French provinces." "In 1891 the success of his romance 'Confession d'un Amant' (Confession of a Lover) caused him to abandon business, in which he had amassed a considerable fortune, to devote himself entirely to literature." In 1894 "Les Demi-Vierges" created much discussion, and in 1900 "Frédérique" and "Léa" brought the feminist problem into fiction for the first time in France. Other books which have won great admiration are "Automne d'une Femme," "Lettres de Femmes," "Lettres à Françoise."



MARCEL PRÉVOST,

Who is "perhaps almost the only contemporaneous French author to express the idea, Anglo-Saxon rather than Latin, of kinship of soul as well as of heart."

"Since attaining the new honor so coveted by French men of letters, Marcel Prévost has written a much-discust novel entitled 'Pierre et Thérèse,'" writes E. U. Valentine, the Paris correspondent of *Vogue* (New York). "In it the passionate heart of a young wife is analyzed with the author's characteristic skill."

A contributor in *Les Annales* (Paris) finds that "'Pierre et Thérèse' marks an evolution in the talent of Marcel Prévost." Mr. Prévost is perhaps almost the only contemporaneous French author to express the idea, Anglo-Saxon rather than Latin, of kinship of soul as well as of heart. *Thérèse* loves and admires *Pierre's* brilliancy, talent, and strength, but feels that before she can belong entirely to him there must be absolute sincerity and frankness between them. "She is not the traditional French woman, easily moved through her sensibility; she is restrained by an inherent idealism to which even her all-absorbing passion must submit itself." To continue with the writer in *Les Annales*:

"By the simple and unaffected title Marcel Prévost wished to formulate the dominating idea of his book . . . the human couple, whose love makes them supremely absorbed in themselves; and the subject of the book is, in fact, the strength, closeness, and capacity for happiness in the union between *Pierre* and *Thérèse*. . . . Marcel Prévost seems to consider the solidarity between husband and wife as the token of the depth of their affection. In acquiring this touch of one might almost say foreign ideals, Marcel Prévost has lost none of his French perfection of style and detail."
—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BOSTON'S MUSICAL OPPORTUNITY—Few cities have had the opportunity to test the musical taste and the common sense of its people in the matter of opera as will Boston, says *The New Music Review* (October). This will be furnished by the new Boston Opera House which will soon be dedicated. Says this journal:

"The development of this opera-house will be watched with unusual interest, for the plan on which it is established is an excellent one: that operas should be given with all possible attention to ensemble and at reasonable prices. Mr. Jordan has shown rare public spirit in making the scheme possible and in contributing in a princely manner to the building of the opera-house and to the large expense of establishment of company and orchestra, of scenery and costumes. He has an abiding faith in Mr. Henry Russell as the director. The public of Boston has shown great interest and given liberal support. It remains to be seen whether this public will be discriminative, whether it will be satisfied, after the first enthusiasm has cooled, with performances of general excellence, but without the steady blazing of stars of the first magnitude. It is unreasonable to expect what is known as $5 or $6 opera for $3. As operatic affairs are now conducted, the most distinguished singers can be obtained only at a salary which necessitates a high price for admission. It is true that two or three famous singers do not necessarily guarantee a performance of general excellence, but to thousands an opera means only Mme. Melba, Mme. Tetrazzini, Miss Garden, or Mr. Caruso."

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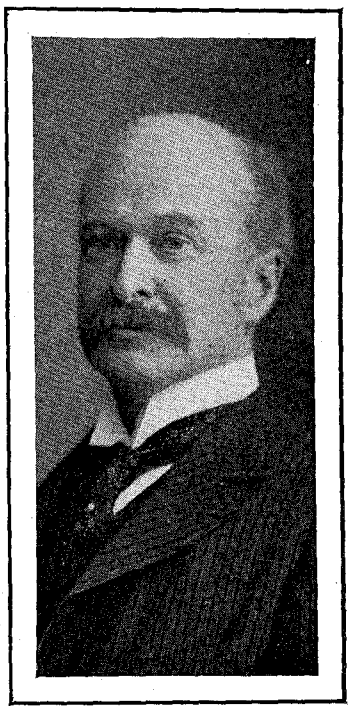
THE UNSUNG ARCHITECT

THE Sherman statue in the Plaza in New York City is rarely mentioned without the name of its sculptor, Saint Gaudens. But few people mention or even know that the late Charles F. McKim designed the Boston Public Library, the Columbia University Library, the Rhode Island State Capitol, or the new Pennsylvania Railway Station in New York. It is complained that architects, compared with painters and sculptors, are ignored and unhonored by the public. The New York *Evening Post* admits and explains the fact by pointing out the greater freedom with which the painter or sculptor works, and the opportunity he has to express "more strikingly his personal temperament."

This anonymity of the architect has been noticed on many sides through the recent death of the head of the famous firm of McKim, Mead & White. Acknowledged both here and abroad as the unquestioned leader of his profession, Mr. McKim's failure to receive recognition from the public at large is explained on other grounds than the one just mentioned. There was such a solidarity between the members of this distinguished firm that their work was always projected as their joint labor. Yet in all its thirty years, says Mr. H. T. Parker in the Boston *Transcript*, Mr. McKim was the dominant partner. "His abilities as an architect in the artistic and practical sense excelled those of his associates, while he had the critical, the ordering, the persuasive faculties that enabled him to hold them within the corporate standards and methods with which he would identify and individualize the common work of the firm." In addition to these abilities, we are told, he possest the qualities necessary to create and train an intelligent clientele, to gather and build up a group of assistants, and to set a standard for American architecture. Neither he nor his associates are pointed out as creative forces, but they were men of high cultivation, who conceived no need to exist for the creation of a new style. They were assiduous students of European ideals and they found responsive interest in their endeavors in the increasing volume of Americans who travel abroad, as Mr. Parker here shows:

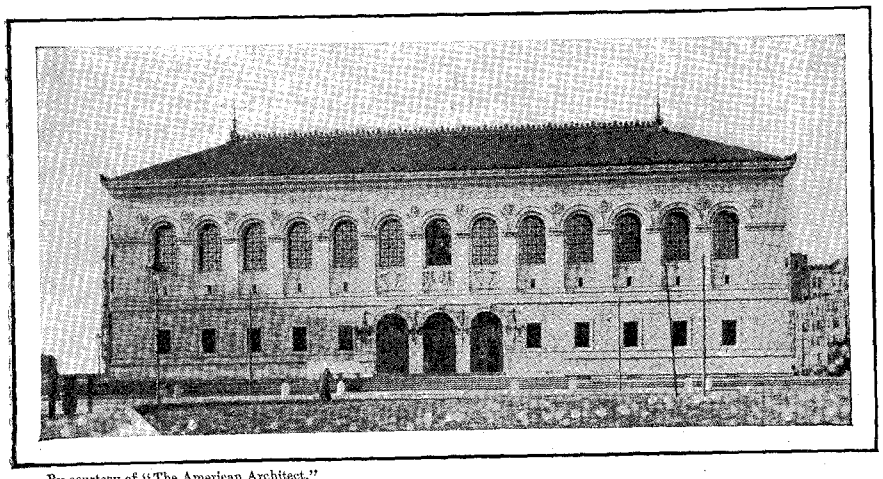
"Americans, as a rule, have learned to note and to appreciate architecture in their journeys to Europe. There it is a part of the work and the pleasure of the traveler's day to look upon buildings for the intrinsic interest of the edifice and for the artistry that has been bestowed upon it. In more or less degree, according to the frequency and the purpose of their European wanderings, they bring back this habit to America and instinctively apply it. Such Americans were the first to discover and to feel a similar interest in Mr. McKim's buildings and in those of his firm. The work of other architects might be as ably done, but it lacked the qualities that quickly gained the eye, arrested the attention, caught the imagination, and pleased the esthetic sensibilities. One source of this impression is not far to seek. Perhaps, in time, the economic, social, and esthetic conditions in the United States will develop a distinctively American style of urban and suburban architecture. There is none as yet in clear process of such development, and there was none in Mr. McKim's formative years, even had his talents and temperament inclined him to the advance of it. Significant individualities in architecture we had already had—in Richardson, for example—as we shall have them in the future. Whether Mr. McKim and McKim, Mead & White might have developed such a potent but narrow individuality is pure speculation. He and they chose another course and followed it. They had been schooled, like most American architects, at the Beaux-Arts in Paris; but natural inclination and deliberate choice drew them away from its characteristic theories and practise. Their work indicates that they conceived the true function of architecture in their particular time in America to be the cultivation of an established European style, the transfer and the adaptation of it to American conditions, and the manipulation of it by individual treatment."



CHARLES FOLLEN McKIM,
Who was regarded both at home and abroad as the foremost American architect.

The Renaissance and later the classical standards that this firm took for its guiding stars fixt upon them the sobriquet of "McKim, White and Gold." The change in styles marks an interesting evolution which Mr. Parker traces as follows:

"The choice fell upon the style of the Italian Renaissance. It is, again, pure speculation whether Mr. McKim and his associates saw any kinship of social, economic and esthetic conditions between the reborn and eager, the sensuous and the sensitive Italy of which it was the expression and the young, eager, sensuous, and sensitive America to which they were to bear it. Commentators rather than practitioners more readily weigh such considerations. At the least, the style of the Italian Renaissance was admirably supple to the many and diversified purposes to which they would put it. In it were the picturesque and the salient, the quickly impressive qualities by which McKim, Mead & White set such store in their intimate relations with their clients and in the general effect of their work. The style of the Italian Renaissance, in its longer and more diversified evolution, gave them besides room for the richer and the more florid qualities that some of their buildings, like the Century or the University clubs in New York, exemplify and for the more serene, austere, and nobler qualities that are as conspicuous in much of their later work. Besides, on its richer, more florid, and more spectacular side, the chosen style invited the particular talents of Mr. White, while in its graver and finer attributes it gave as characteristic opportunity to Mr. McKim. Above all, in buildings conceived and executed in one or another aspect of the chosen style were sure to be the qualities that Americans had learned to expect in architecture from their experience and sensations in Europe. The just presumption was that they would heed and appreciate such buildings at home as they had heeded and appreciated such buildings abroad. Needless to say, Mr. McKim and his associates were prepared for the reproach that they had deliberately chosen a European style, even to the suggestion of particular



By courtesy of "The American Architect."

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One of McKim's designs borrowed from the Italian Renaissance, where he and his firm went for suggestions for their earlier manner.

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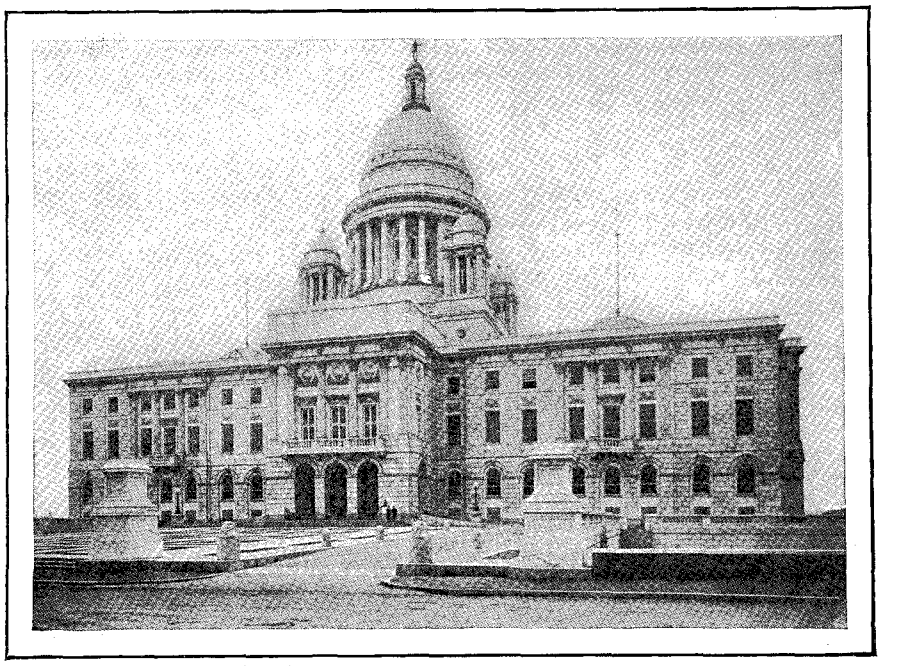
buildings in particular buildings, and that they had deliberately and insistently practised it. They might have rejoined that they could discover no wiser way; and none that so accorded with their capacities and their opportunities; while the result in the sum of its accomplishment and its influence upon public taste freed them from any just reproach.

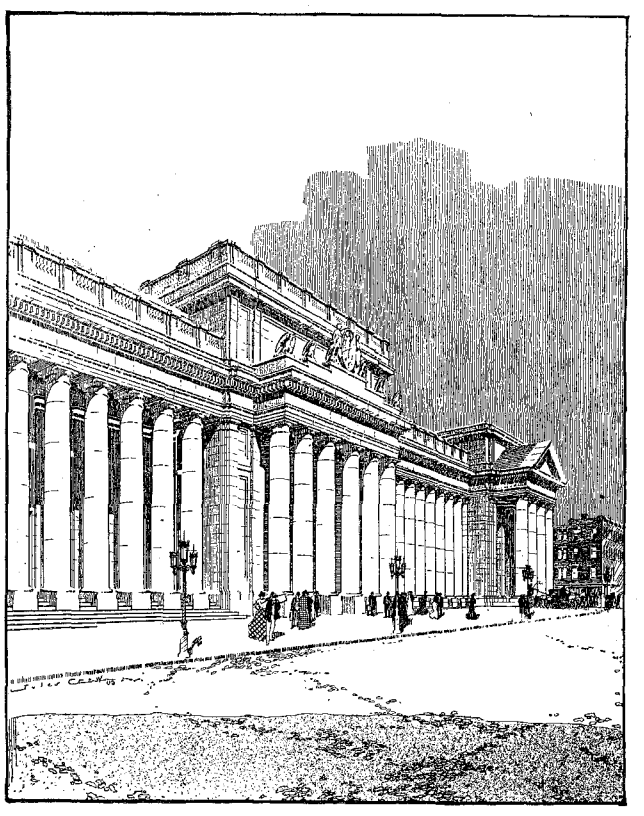
"Some day, perhaps, a very thick volume or a very close-filled portfolio will assemble plates, in mass and in detail, of the work that in thirty years McKim, Mead & White accomplished. The studious observer, who for himself has seen much of it in stone and steel, in brick and wood, within doors and without, may still better correlate and judge it. Then the range and the variety of it will be clear, and the sum of it will cover almost the whole extent of American official, semi-official, public, private, semi-private, domestic, and intimate architecture. It has met the needs of the diversified and complex life of our time, and it has given architectural form and substance to many of them, where before there was only a void. Clear, too, will be the adaptability of their chosen style to most of these needs and purposes and therein will be evidence of the wisdom of their choice. Moreover, in that adaptability goes a gradual evolution of the style, precisely analogous to its historical evolution. McKim, Mead & White began in the richer, the more ornate, the more pictorial modes of the Italian Renaissance. They ended almost as classicists. For, as the architecture of the Italian Renaissance became Romanized and gradually sought the imitation and adaptation of purely classic models, so their transfer and practise of it in America gradually inclined, especially in their later buildings, like Columbia College, or the University of Virginia, or the new Pennsylvania Railroad station in New York, to a like gravity, restraint, and austerity. A pictorial beauty commended their earier buildings, from whichever hand they came. An eager creative force, a warm imagination shaped and reared them in a kind of sensuous glow. A similar eagerness, a similar sensuous instinct adorned them opulently.



By courtesy of "The American Architect."

THE RHODE ISLAND STATE HOUSE.

A building produced at the height of Mr. McKim's "second manner," when he had exchanged Renaissance for classical standards.



PENNSYLVANIA RAILWAY STATION, NEW YORK.

One of the latest designs of Mr. McKim and his associates, showing how their later taste turned toward gravity, restraint, and austerity.

Yet under all this warmth of feeling and this eager quest for rich and pictorial impression were the subtler and the more sedate qualities of the architect's art—the ordering of masses, the incisiveness of flowing line, the adjustment of proportions, the subordination of detail, the sense of a harmonious whole that, little by little, has wrought itself, and accomplished simultaneously its utilitarian and its esthetic purposes."

THE TYRANNY OF "TIMELINESS"

THERE are always people who refuse to walk in the procession. One man voted to banish Aristides for no other reason than that everybody called him "The Just." And so a writer is found who hates centenaries because everybody is talking about the same man at the same time. This year has "got on his nerves" and he takes a fall out of editors because they, poor men! dare to have some traditions in their profession. "The tyranny of modern journalism is, as some one has complained, its odious timeliness." The fetish of the editor, continues Mr. Warren B. Blake in *Lippincott's* (October), bids fair to be the reader's botheration. Yet he finds opportunity for some diverting irony:

"In so far as timeliness is represented by these centenary articles that have this year so swamped the magazines and newspapers, timeliness has proved the friend of manufacturing journalists. Owing to our way of regarding a given author or scientist or inventor as 'significant' just twice in the first hundred years, and once-a-hundred afterward, the market for critical and historical essays is fixt with something very like precision. Not for a century will hacks venture to discuss again Fitzgerald's 'Rubaíyát.' There is some profit here, at least, for persecuted readers. In the mean time, it is Thackeray's turn. One may count on seeing multitudinous 'appreciations' of 'Vanity Fair' and 'Henry Esmond' in the course of the year 1911; till then, as thereafter, never a word shall be printed of them. We know what to expect in the field of literary journalism; its crop is forecasted more readily than any other. This centenary racket tends, moreover, to reduce the number of subjects treated in our magazines for any given month; and while the centenary season's on, what fun it is! It is a great pity that centennial authors can't step down from Mount Parnassus just long enough to enjoy the sport.

"I remember to have heard somewhere of a distinguished writer who, while abroad, happened upon important matter that placed in a new light a great French man of letters' character and life-work. When the resulting article was sent to a most worthy monthly magazine, its writer received answer that his work was

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not, alas, timely enough for publication. In eight years, the editor wrote, the author's centenary would occur. If the writer of the new critique didn't mind waiting till then for publication, the magazine would be glad to accept it. The editor pointed out, too, that it would be an advantage to wait; the timeliness of the article after that interval would bring it much wider recognition than it could receive when the great Frenchman had been dead only ninety-two years instead of just a century.

"I can well believe that anecdote. I myself once wrote a paper on good Margaret Fuller; it has now been effusively declined by three members of the periodical Four Hundred. I am sending it out no more; salting it down, I await with equanimity the dawn of 1910. That year is the hundredth since my blue-stocking's birth; in 1910 an article on Margaret Fuller may possibly answer editorial requirements. The interests of timeliness must and shall be served."

DR. JOHNSON AS A TAMED WOLF

IF any writer escapes unscathed from the scrutiny induced by his centenary he may count himself good for another hundred years perhaps; but he may need to have more churches built in his memory. Dr. Johnson has come up for his bicentenary appraisement, and a writer finds that we have exaggerated his "moral grandeur." There is a fine distinction drawn between this and his "moral influence," which the writer, Mr. Thomas Seccombe, thinks is "felt even more profoundly by a world which has turned its back with one accord upon his moral writings." Johnson, he says in the London *Bookman* (September), "was a greater and a better, but a far more imperfect, man than is generally conceived." What do we know, he asks, of his stormy youth? and he goes on to say:

"Jack Hawkesworth and Dr. James might have told us much; but where have they done so? The wolf, to which Sam once compared himself, has been 'gentled' over, as with Lamb, edited for babes and sucklings, depicted as illustrating Hugo's *l'art d'être grand-père*—grandpa in this case to the pretty dears of 'Thralia dulcis,' the papilionaceous lady whom he waved to and fro on his trunk. More needs, I believe, to be said about Johnson's contradictory qualities, his egotism, his unfairness (to Mrs. Thrale, for example), before we can freely take him to our hearts and value him as we should. He was not really such an open book, as some would have us think, to that adhesive cur, or rather bur—you know whom I mean. Away from Boswell he gave freer run to his amativeness, to his appropriateness, to his desire to annex the lives of others. The finer texture of his spirit is familiar.

"His sense of eternity, his profound pity for human suffering, his genius for conduct and influencing conduct, his Christian charity—these things are well known. 'He loved the poor as I never yet saw any one else do, with an earnest desire to make them happy'—a desire in consequence of which he nursed whole nests of people in his house, where the lame, the blind, the sick, and the sorrowful found a sure retreat from all the evils whence his little income could secure them. Such pensioners he treated with the same 'or perhaps more ceremonious civility than he would have done by as many people of fashion—making the Holy Scriptures thus his rule of conduct, and only expecting salvation as he was able to obey its precepts.' He gave away all he had, and 'all he ever had gotten, except the two thousand pounds he left behind; and the very small portion of his income which he spent upon himself, with all our calculations we never could make more than seventy or at most fourscore pounds a year.' As with his nobler qualities, so with his sheer eccentricities. The voracity which filled his familiar letters with made dishes and incited him to pour the lobster-sauce over the plum-pudding and to say that the man who disregards his belly will regard little else; his obstreperous uncouthness, which wedded the laugh of a rhinoceros to the habits of a war-elephant, prone to trample friends as well as foes; the untidy appearance, the worn-out wig singed by candles, the rusty coat smeared with candle-grease; the convulsive twitchings and geometrical-pattern walkings ('dancing the devil's jig')—these traits are known to all of us. But there are other traits less well known.

"Johnson dining with Mrs. Abington, Johnson nursing the little Methodist, Johnson praying with 'Francis Barber, Esquire' (his black servant), in thanksgiving for the fall of the Rockingham administration, Johnson assisting poor Bet Flint, the demi-rep poetess, Johnson, inkhorn in hand, signing drafts for malt and hogsheads, Johnson hunting on the downs, proud of his performance, yet despising the sport (it is melancholy that the paucity of human pleasures should persuade us ever to call hunting one of them), Johnson escaping loneliness by figuring at a Brighton ball! The rudest of men prided himself on his ceremonious politeness; the enemy of patronage loved to choose his own patrons, to absorb them, and persuade them that his liberties were a condescension and his inroads a favor. Because asthma and indigestion made his nights a waking nightmare he would force Mrs. Thrale in her own house to sit up with him till dawn, pouring out cups of tea whose number he disputed, quenching his insatiable thirst for a listener, and commanding her to attend him at breakfast, when he lectured her on costume. In large things unselfish and always preaching unselfishness, in the small daily things which make up life ('Life is made up of little things') he could be exacting and inconsiderate. A chartered libertine himself, he claimed the strictest accuracy, the most military punctuality—in others."

With physical privations or losses as with spiritual conflicts he could sympathize, for he had himself suffered. But with sentimental afflictions and heartaches he had no patience. Further:

"'Sympathy' in such cases was assessed by him at the value of a horse's grief at the miscarriage of the cow. 'Have done with canting. How would the world be worse if all your relations were spitted at once and roasted for Presto's supper?' His imperative need to prevail in argument made him an outrageous sophist, and he banged the door on argument, which was often only the vent for ill-temper resenting defeat. Because he was shocked by 'Tom Jones' he denied genius to Fielding. Disliking the man Sterne, he damned the 'Sentimental Journey' at a venture. Of Hume, Rousseau, or Prior, he refused to hear a good word. For six months he refused to believe in the Lisbon earthquake. He gave the lie direct to a Quaker about the red-hot shells at Gibraltar. When a gentleman once gesticulated with his hands he took hold of them and held them down. He drove people from him by sheer terror. The neglected scholar who had come so fearlessly to London to 'drive the world about a little,' who had suffered such straits of poverty wandering homeless and unfed in the streets of London, who had wrestled with evil, disease, and starvation, had scribbled an essay on procrastination in the cellar while the printer's devil clamored for copy in the doorway, who had eaten behind a screen to hide his tatters, and had known the stern solitude of a London garret, revenged himself at the end by gobbling like an alderman, shouting to titled ladies, 'How much do you think we could earn if we worked as hard as we could for a week?' and monologizing in full cry at table till Brewer Thrale was forced to interject 'We have had enough lecture for the present, Doctor Johnson; let us dine now and resume our education afterward.' He loved women to pet and preach and domineer over. Feminine companionship was necessary to him, the more so after the death of that wife (whom he made jealous, tho, 'pretty dear, she had no cause') whose homely looks and tawdry garb he so touchingly loved and idealized. The silk stockings and white bosoms of Davy's actresses excited his amorous propensities, and he debarred himself from such allurements; but we hear of his plans for a seraglio, and of his idea of earthly happiness—driving briskly in a postchaise with a pretty woman. His dear angel, the witty and pretty Hetty, gentle Thrale, afforded him the sympathy and scope for tender schooling that his age demanded from fifty-six to seventy-three. He treated her with a certain brutality, tho it must in candor be allowed that, as in the case of Levett, the brutality was of the manners, not of the mind. . . . . .

"In him, it is true, we shall contemplate no perfect warrior, no saintly hero, no demi-divinity. The foundation of his posthumous fame is not to be based (this is a point we have rather labored) upon his preeminent goodness. The *intensity* of that posthumous life is the most interesting thing about Johnson. Of all Englishmen who commenced to live as much as two hundred years ago, he is indubitably at the present moment by far the most alive. For Johnson still lives and moves and has his being, and is alive with us to-day in this September, 1909. He has transmitted to us not merely his acts and deeds, his apt sayings and piercing thoughts, but the whole paraphernalia of personality, his private influence—himself."

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Abbott, Ernest Hamlin. What They Did with Themselves. 16mo, pp. 37. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $0.30.

Adams, Thomas. (The Shakespeare of Puritan Theologians.) The Sermons of. A Selection edited by John Brown, D.D. 16mo, pp. 235. New York. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 45 cents net.

Arctander, John W. The Apostle of Alaska. The Story of William Duncan of Metlakahtla. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 395. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.50 net.

Armstrong, Sir William. Art in Great Britain and Ireland. 12mo, pp. 332. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

The aim of Sir William Armstrong here is to present, in condensed form, an outline of the history of British and Irish art in all its forms. The first third of the volume is devoted to architecture, beginning with Stonehenge and ending with structures built in London within the last three years, notable among which are two hotels. The work then proceeds to take up stained glass, needlework, iron work, illuminated manuscripts, engravings, etchings, and finally painting and sculpture. A feature of the book is the excellent illustrations in halftone, each page presenting from one to four, so that the total number is over six hundred. A few full-page pictures in colors, including Hogarth's "Peg Woffington," are presented. The volume belongs to a series in which the art of various countries will be presented. One of the later volumes, it is a pleasure to note, will deal with art in America.

Ashburn, P. M. The Elements of Military Hygiene. 12mo, pp. 314. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $2 net.

Baring, Maurice. Orpheus in Mayfair, and Other Stories and Sketches. 12mo, pp. 306. London: Mills & Boon.

Barker, Elsa. The Son of Mary Bethel. 12mo, pp. 549. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.50.

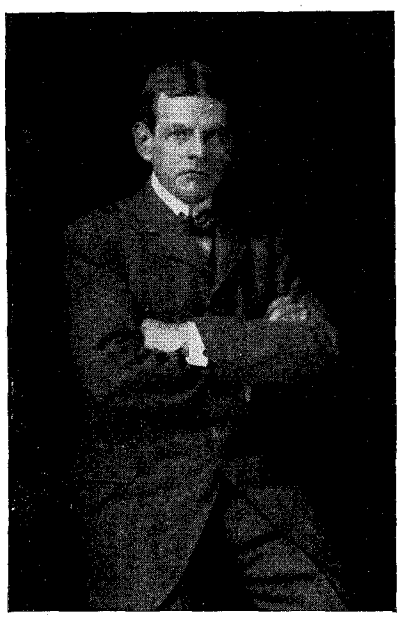
Baskerville, Charles. General Inorganic Chemistry. 12mo, pp. 357. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. $1.50.

Beatty, Arthur. Swinburne's Dramas. Selected and Edited. Frontispiece, 12mo, pp. 383. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50.

Becquer, Gustavo Adolfo. Romantic Legends of Spain. Translated by Cornelia Frances Bates and Katharine Lee Bates. Illustrated, 12mo, pp. 271. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50.

Benson, Arthur C. Until the Evening. 16mo, pp. 58. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $0.30.

Benson, E. F. A Reaping. 12mo, pp. 291. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25.

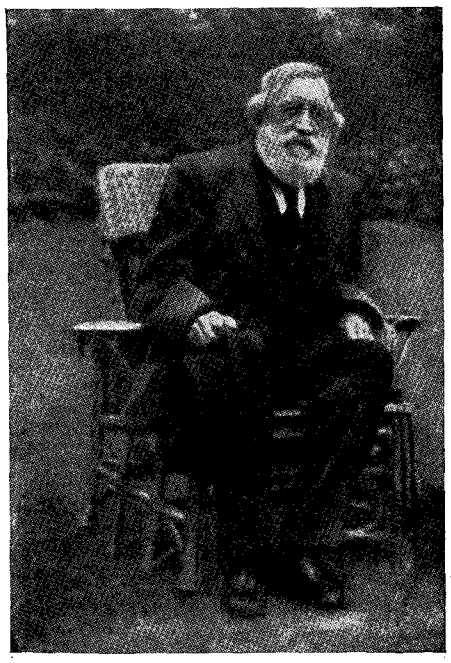


DAVID GRAHAM PHILLIPS,
Author of "The Hungry Heart."

Bianchi, Martha Gilbert Dickinson. The Cuckoo's Nest. 12mo, pp. 419. New York: Duffield & Co.

Bindloss, Harold. The Greater Power. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 328. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.30 net.

Bisland, Elizabeth and **Hoyt,** Anne. Seekers in Sicily. Being a Quest for Persephone by Jane and



THE LATE MONCURE D. CONWAY,
Author of "Addresses and Reprints."

Peripatetica. Done into the Vernacular. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 282. New York: John Lane Co. $1.50 net.

Bowen, Marjorie. The Leopard and the Lily. 12mo, pp. 372. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

Brandes, George. Anatole France. Frontispiece, 16mo, pp. 127. New York: McClure Co.

Brown, Charles Reynolds. The Young Man's Affairs. 12mo, pp. 160. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1 net.

Buchanan, James. The Works of. Comprizing his Speeches, State Papers, and Private Correspondence. Collected and edited by John Bassett Moore. Volume IX. 1853–1855. 8vo, pp. xviii.–489. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Caine, Hall. The White Prophet. pp. 613. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

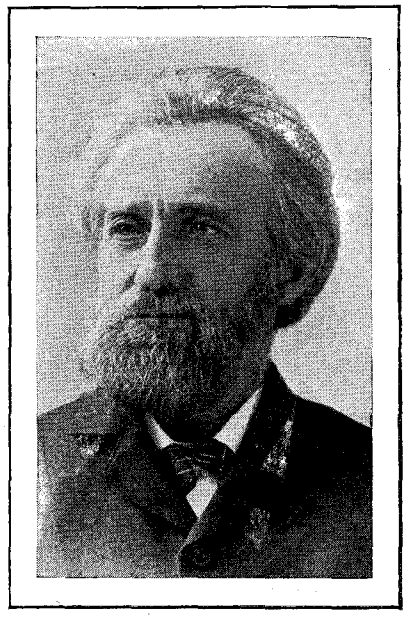
An Arab, the son of a boat-builder, born on the Libyan Desert, brought up in the depths of the Soudan, educated in the stagnant schools of El Azhar, wearing sandals and a turban and probably eating with his fingers,—such in brief is a description of the hero of Hall Caine's latest novel. Yet this forms no adequate picture of Ishmael, the White Prophet, the type of man who, half seer, half frantic, and wholly shrouded in the mysticism of the East, has always appealed to popular imagination. His resemblance to the great religious teachers of other countries and ages is noticeable from the first and especially striking is the similarity between his life and that of Christ. But whereas Christ remained consistent throughout his ministry, Ishmael in a moment of weakness allows his common sense to be blinded by the flattery of his disciples. As to the points of likeness, both were brought up in humble families, had a following of the common people, were endowed with miraculous powers, and to each came a supreme moment of exaltation as well as renunciation.

Differences of opinion regarding Ishmael's true character and mission lead to the various complications with which the novel abounds. Lord Nuneham, the British consul-general in Egypt, thoroughly believes him to be insincere and dangerous, while his son, Colonel Gordon Lord, is as firmly convinced that the prophet's sole object is to establish a more spiritual kingdom in Egypt with no thought of ulterior gain. Refusing to execute what he considers unreasonable commands tending to the downfall of the prophet, the young soldier loses his rank, is renounced by his father and sweetheart, and finally takes refuge in Ishmael's camp. Helena is there before him, bent on working the prophet's destruction as only a woman can. She is disappointing an dheroic by turns, but much may be forgiven her in view of the fact that she so nobly stands the final test of character.

The Eastern atmosphere with which the entire story is infused is quite as pleasing as the more familiar British setting usually associated with Hall Caine's work. While the multiplicity of Egyptian terms is confusing at times and our patience is overtaxed as the crisis of the story approaches, in the main the dramatic unfolding of the plot holds the reader's attention.

Cairns, William B. "Editor." Selections from Early American Writers. 1607–1800. 12mo, pp. 490. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.25.

Mr. Cairns has brought together an interesting collection from the writings of men so early as John Smith, Winthrop and Bradford, and has come down as late as Timothy Dwight and Charles Brockden Brown. The collection is mainly of prose, altho there is a representative selection from poets, including Anne Bradstreet and Freneau. In the main the selections have been chosen judiciously. The passages taken from Judge Sewall's account of his courtship of Madame Winthrop, that colonial classic less widely known than it should be, comprize only four pages, but they are representative. The volume ought to



THE LATE NATHANIEL SOUTHGATE SHALER,
Whose "Autobiography" has recently been published.

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serve a good purpose in many ways. Systematic selections from the early colonial writers have heretofore been mainly confined to anthological collections.

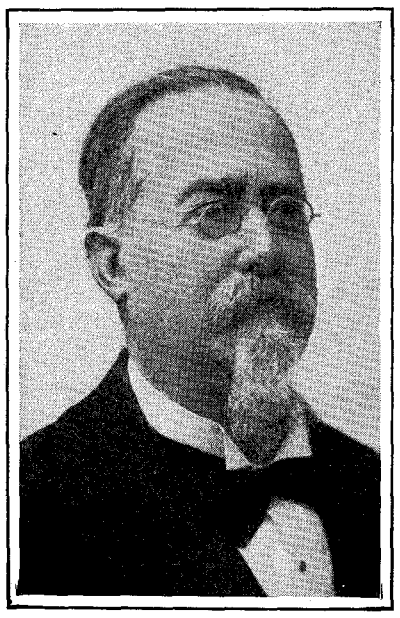
Carson, Blanche Mabury. From Cairo to the Cataract. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 328. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

Castaigne, Andre. The Bill Toppers. Illustrated, 12mo, pp. 386. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Co.

Chubb, Percival. Boy Life. Stories and Readings selected from the Works of William Dean Howells and Arranged for Supplementary reading in Elementary Schools. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 189. New York: Harper & Bros. $.50

Conway, Moncure D. Addresses and Reprints. 1850–1907. 8vo, pp. 444. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. $3.00.

This collection of Mr. Conway's occasional papers has been brought together in order that they might serve as a literary and philosophical memoir of his life. Many of them have been published before in pamphlet or other form, but there are



CESARE LOMBROSO,
Author of "After Death—What?"

several which here see print for the first time. Some sixty pages are taken up with a reprint of "The Earthward Pilgrimage," which appeared in book form in 1870, during Mr. Conway's long sojourn in England. The volume has an excellent photograph of Mr. Conway in his old age, seated in a wicker garden chair, with the familiar soft black hat in his hand. The work is uniform with Mr. Conway's last previously published works, which are his "Autobiography" and "My Pilgrimage to the Wise Men of the East."

Cooke, Edmund Vance. Little Songs for Two. 12mo, pp. 73. New York: Dodge Pub. Co. $1.00.

Curtler, W. H. R. A Short History of English Agriculture. 12mo, pp. 371. Oxford, England: Clarendon Press.

Davis, William Stearns. An Outline History of the Roman Empire. (44 B.C.–378 A.D.) 16mo, pp. 222. New York: Macmillan Co. $0.65 net.

Dr. Davis, who is professor of history in the University of Minnesota, has performed a useful service in the preparation of this brief outline of the Western Empire. No account is taken of the Eastern Empire, except that mention is made of the founding of Constantinople. The volume is notable for the skill with which a long and moving story has been presented clearly and with precision in such brief space, and for the care with which, in a few words here and there, the author brings out the fact that the happiness and pursuits of the people of the Empire were little affected by imperial crimes and tragedies. The assassination of emperors, the burning of Rome itself, scarcely interfered with the family life and peaceful vocations in places distant a few miles from the capital of the empire.

Dole, Charles F. The Ethics of Progress; or, The Theory and the Practice by which Civilization Proceeds. 12mo, pp. 398. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50 net.

Douglas-Lithgow, R. A. Dictionary of American-Indian Place and Proper Names in New England. 8vo, pp. 400. Salem, Mass.: The Salem Press Co.

Taking as his motto, "Gather up the fragments that remain, that nothing be lost," Dr. Douglas-Lithgow has here collected into one volume the Indian place and personal names of New England, defining and locating them whenever possible. In the introductory chapter he gives a brief history of the American Indians in New England, which will stimulate the reader's interest: curiosity is fully aroused by descriptions of these aborigines. The Dictionary has two main divisions, "place" and "proper" or personal names. Of these the dictionary of place names occupies three-fourths of the volume and is subdivided by states.

The section devoted to personal names is biographical in form. We learn, for example, that Assacambuit was a famous sachem of the Pequawkets who were in alliance with the French and in whose defense he distinguished himself from 1696 to 1705. In 1707 he joined the French in their attack on Haverhill, Mass., and died a French knight in June, 1727. Awashonks was queen and squaw-sachem of the Soghonates. Her kingdom lay at the mouth of Seaconnet toward the cliffs of Little Compton and West Indian Light. She pledged the allegiance of her warriors to the English during King Philip's war, and thus sealed his fate. "Great Tom," Aganicus, was a daring war-captain and a dangerous Tarratine in 1703. Samoset is described as of Sogganhannago, near Pemaquid, and as "the lord of Monhegan, an eastern prince, and as original proprietor of the town of Bristol." It was he who greeted the Pilgrims at Plymouth with "Welcome, Englishmen!" He was sachem of Morattiggon (Monhegan) and gave the first deed of land in New England (1625) when he conveyed the territory of Bristol and Damariscotta, in Maine, to John Brown.

That part of the work devoted to the principal American tribes of New England is etymological, as well as definitive, and will be frequently consulted.

Dudeney, Mrs. Henry. Trespass. 12mo, pp. 384. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.25.

Earhart, Lida B. Teaching Children to Study. 16mo, pp. 181. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 35 cents.

Eells, Myron. Marcus Whitman, Pathfinder and Patriot. 8vo, pp. 349. Seattle: The Alice Harriman Co. $2.00.

The courage of the explorer is great, but he returns home to be honored like Speke for his African discoveries, or like Cook and Peary for reaching the pole. The emigrant to foreign, tho settled land is a bold man, but the true pioneer, whose work brings civilization into a region of barbarism and subdues the wilderness into the uses of civilized man, is the bravest and hardiest of adventurers. Among the greatest of American pioneers Dr. Eells would place Marcus Whitman, the physician who entered the service of the American Mission Board in 1835 and with his wife and another married missionary crossed the continent to Washington. Mr. Whitman has left a vivid account of the journey which is inserted in this book. Whitman and his wife with twelve others were massacred by Indians in 1847. Like that of other pioneers, Marcus Whitman's work had a political significance and led to the annexation of California in 1846. The present work adds a new chapter to the history of our country and is valuable both as record of missionary work and of heroic daring in advancing westward the frontier of civilization. The book is handsomely

KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN,
Whose new book, "Susanna and Sue," will be issued this season.

manufactured and equipped with many interesting illustrations.

Eliot, George. The Works of. 8vols. 12mo. Flexible leather. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $10.

These volumes belong to the thin-paper sets of standard authors, of which many collections have already been issued by the same publishers. By the use of this paper novels of such length as "Daniel Deronda" and "Middlemarch" have been comprest into a single volume of moderate thickness, although the pages number over 700. The collection includes not only the novels, but the essays and poems.

Elson, Henry W. A Child's Guide to American History. 12mo, pp. 364. The Baker and Taylor Company. $1.25 net.

When we remember the histories which children were obliged to read and commit to heart in large measure thirty or forty years ago we turn with relief to Mr. Elson's work. The romance of history in print and picture is here set before us. Dates and statistics are set aside even more completely than they were in the anecdotic annals of him who was the Father of History and had not quite learned the difference between prose and poetry. In a series of picturesque acts and scenes the

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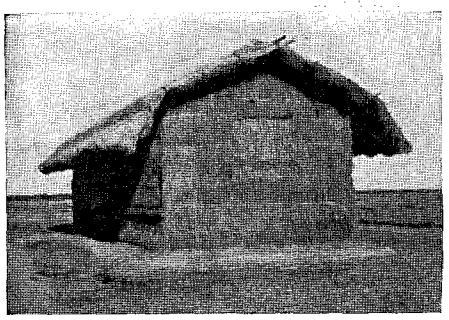
author unrolls the story of the United States from the landing of the Pilgrims to the excavations at Panama. The pictures partake of the romantic character of the prose and are reproductions from paintings, more or less historical, but always charmingly imaginative. These illustrations are sixteen in number. We would recommend this work to teachers principally as a sort



Study and studio in Southern California built by Harold Bell Wright with his own hand and in which he wrote "The Calling of Dan Matthews."

of side dish which may be laid on the table at the intellectual feast furnished by the author's more complete "History of the United States."

Fitz Simon, Vincent A. The Christ of Promise in Homer, Hesiod, Vergil, Ovid, Horace, etc. 8vo, pp. 275. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co. $3.

Fleckenstein, Ninon Traver. Widow's Wisdom. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 85. New York: H. M. Caldwell Co.

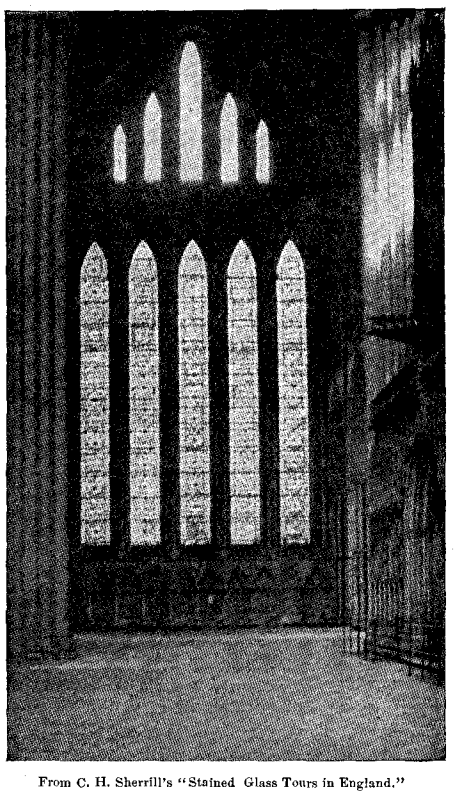
Forman, Justus Miles. Jason—A Romance. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 356. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.50.

Fowler, W. Warde. Social Life at Rome in the Age of Cicero. 8vo, pp. 362. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.25 net.

The decay of classical studies as a means of educating the young is often deplored by the survivors from a former generation, and especially by those who have arrived at some ripeness in Greek and Latin scholarship and feel in themselves the happy effects of their familiarity with the world and spirit of classical antiquity. It is certain that the real objection to such a course of study lies chiefly in the necessary incompleteness which must result from a laborious and sometimes merely mechanical acquirement of some portions of the languages. These languages are called dead, and because they are dead they are naturally unpopular and especially with the young. Such books as the volume before us are calculated to bring life to the bones on which too often the young classical student is fed. Mr. Fowler has admirably succeeded in bringing up before us the actual atmosphere in which the language, the literature,—poetry and history, of the ancient world were living and active forces and instruments of intercourse. He is, of course, following in the footsteps of the brilliant and learned Frenchman De Boissier and the German scholar Bekker, in thus presenting a phase of human experience which reflects some of the noblest, the most dignified, and most potential traits of human society—Rome in the last days of the Republic, neither the Rome of Nero nor the Rome of Trajan, but the Rome of simplicity, splendor, and antique custom.

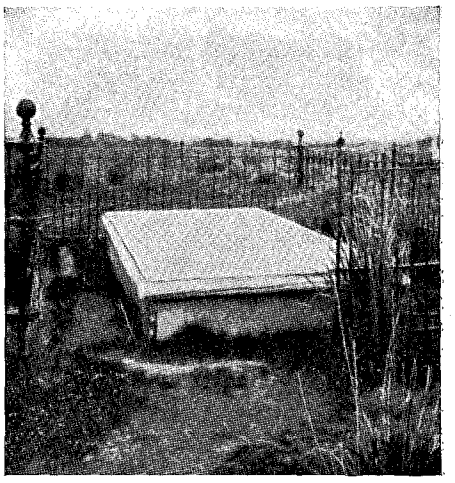
In using the term "social" in his title, the author merely means that he has not dealt with the political, or even purely literary, features of the time. He wishes vividly to portray the habits of the people of all degrees in their dwellings, their business, their festivities, and their general everyday life. He begins with a topographical sketch of the city in which Cicero figured as a public man. This is illustrated with a map drawn in accordance with the latest data. Proceeding to describe the habits of the lower orders, he talks of their trades and their wretched houses. The precarious condition of labor will strike the reader as anticipating the evils of the present day. Business at Rome forms the subject of another chapter, till we rise to the governing aristocracy, whose manners, literary capacity, and philosophical receptivity made their class distinguished until the new aristocracy brought in a sort of French frivolity and love of pleasure such as was exemplified in M. Cælius Rufus, a Roman Rochester, "everything by turns and nothing long." The chapter on "Marriage and the Roman Lady" is both delightful and instructive, for as we learn from the Epithalamium of Catullus, marriage was then a matter which even that dissipated poet "could not but treat with dignity and tenderness" and as Mr. Ward remarks: "No one who studies the ceremonial of Roman marriage, in the light of the ideas which it indicates and reflects, can avoid the conclusion that the position of married women must have been one of substantial dignity, calling for and calling out a corresponding type of character."

From the "Education of the Upper Classes" we pass to "The Slave Population," which was fed at Rome by captives of war. Æmilius Paullus, after a successful campaign, sold into slavery 150,000 free inhabitants of Epirus. This was quite a typical case. The social effect of slavery was to sow "the seeds of permanent moral contamination in Italy." As exhibiting the loftier and more graceful side of social and religious life among the Romans the chapter on "The House of the Rich Man" is valuable and inspiring and gives a vivid illustration of that *humanitas*, that kindly and cheerful intercourse in daily



From C. H. Sherrill's "Stained Glass Tours in England."

THE FIVE SISTERS IN YORK MINSTER.



From Lyman's "The Columbia River."

The grave of Marcus Whitman and his associate martyrs at Waiilatpu on the Columbia River.

life, which was a characteristic of the best days of the Republic.

The writer of this work has drawn largely from Cicero's letters, the most modern in spirit of all antique monuments. He has also relied upon the work of the latest German scholars and historians. He writes with sympathy and grace and has filled a gap in the library of Latin criticism and commentary which has long been deplored. We find in his book information which if used in the class-room and the study would bring back to the pursuit of classical learning the interest and the charm it possest for cultivated people before the novel, the newspaper, and the magazine had taught people to believe that nothing was good unless it was new.

Francis, Alexander. Americans. An Impression. 8vo, pp. 256. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Frank, Henry. Modern Light on Immortality. Being an Original Excursion into Historical Research and Scientific Discovery Pointing to a New Solution of the Problem. 12mo, pp. 467. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. $1.85 net.

Friedenwald, Herbert. [Editor.] The American Jewish Year Book. 5669. September 26, 1908, to September 15, 1909. 12mo, pp. 344. Philadelphia: Jewish Pub. Society of America.

Galsworthy, John. Plays by. "The Silver Box"; "Joy"; "Strife." 12mo, pp. 263. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.35 net.

Garland, Hamlin. The Moccasin Ranch. A Story of Dakota. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 136. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.

Geikie, Sir Archibald. Charles Darwin as Geologist. The Rede Lecture given at the Darwin Centennial Commemoration on June 24, 1909. 16mo, pp. 91. Cambridge: University Press. $0.75.

Goodnow, Frank J. Municipal Government. 8vo, pp. 401. The Century Co. $3. net.

The growth of cities and the desertion of the country by the general population have presented several problems for the solution of philosophers and statesmen. We find the subject discust by publicists in England and France, as well as in this country. The serious and practical question as to how these vast congested populations are to be employed, governed, protected, and healthily housed has to be met by the city authorities, and the task of the municipal government has thus become more

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onerous and more complicated year by year. The present work presents a comprehensive treatment of the subject and Professor Goodnow starts at the very principles. He finds that causes of urban migration lie in the multiplication of agricultural machinery which renders a farming population unnecessary, in the development of trade and commerce in cities, and the increased facilities of transportation. Entering upon the discussion of city administration he gives us a learned chapter on the Roman and medieval city as contrasted with the modern city. From the English city administration he passes to the American system and lucidly explains the participation of the people in city government. While France and Italy give a vote to non-resident taxpayers of a city, the vote in this country is restricted to residents. On this point we read:

"The failure to make any allowance for the peculiar conditions of urban life, which is characteristic of the election laws of the United States, is probably due to the fact that these laws were framed at a time when the cities were comparatively small and when the country was much less heterogeneous [in its population] than at present."

The American law thus confers "the city suffrage on vast numbers of people who can not be said to have any stake in the city, who, indeed, in many cases may not be *bona-fide* residents of the city." This forms a crucial difficulty in nominating and electing proper persons for office in the American city. Naturally the author next discusses the function of the city council and the city executive. The police administration, charities and correction, educational administration, local improvements, and financial administration complete the subjects which he handles so clearly and so thoroughly. No other single work with which we are acquainted covers a subject which it hitherto has taken a whole library to exhaust. There is an ample bibliography with the help of which special departments of the subject may be expanded upon and illustrated by the student of urban development and municipal administration, for Professor Goodnow has drawn an outline so harmonious and well proportioned as to form a text-book of non-partizan and masterly completeness.

Hanotaux, Gabriel. Contemporary France 1877–1882. Vol. IV. 8vo, pp. 658. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.75 net.

The present volume brings Mr. Hanotaux to the end of his task which was to give a detailed history of European politics, as far as concerned France, up to the death of Gambetta. As we glance through this brilliant and yet concise account of "contemporary" events we seem actually to be reading ancient history. What a gulf separates the France of Thiers, Macmahon, Ferry, and Gambetta from that of Clemenceau and Briand. Almost all that remains of the Berlin Congress and the Berlin Treaty is the Triple Alliance, and even this, like the Cheshire cat in "Alice in Wonderland," has been so long fading away into nothingness that it can scarcely be called anything more than an alliance—but of what or of whom, no one can safely say. It would be too much to

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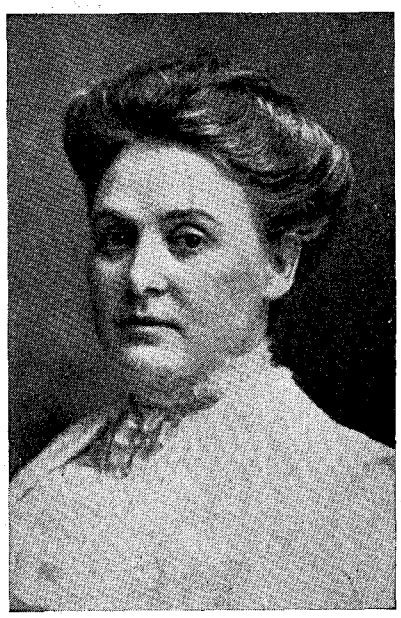
PRESIDENT JOHN H. FINLEY.

Editor-in-Chief of "Nelson's Perpetual Loose-Leaf Encyclopedia."

assert that nowadays there are no statesmen like those who assembled round the table at Bismarck's Radziwill Palace. The Treaty of St. Stefano, wrung from defeated Turkey by Russia, had made the Czar the bugbear of the Mediterranean and one of the principal objects of the congress was ostensibly the support and relief of the Sultan. There was also great regard paid to the interests of England and Germany in the exploitation of the Near East. In Mr. Hanotaux's account we see the figure of Bismarck towering over that of every European statesman. He in fact almost dictated the protocols which raised Germany one step higher toward that throne which she occupies at present as the arbiter of the European continents, the terror of England and the dictation of the North Sea.

The author of this work has kept up the interest of the reader from the beginning to the close of his narrative. He may almost say of the events which he narrates, *quorum pars magna fui*, for from 1894 to 1897 he was Minister of Foreign Affairs in the French Republic. His historical works have now placed him on a plane with Guizot and Thiers, and this is certainly the most important of them. We must not omit to mention the idiomatic purity and strength of the translation which has been done by W. E. Sparvel-Bayly. The photogravure illustrations are up to the high level maintained by these publishers and the book is beautifully, we may say sumptuously, manufactured.



ALICE CRARY SUTTCLIFFE.

Author of "Robert Fulton and the *Clermont*."

Howes, Abby Willis. A Primer of American Literature. 16mo, pp. 147. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. $5.00.

Huckel, Oliver. The Valkyrie (Die Walkure). A Dramatic Poem by Richard Wagner, freely translated in Poetic Narrative form. Illustrated, 12mo, pp. 95. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50 net.

Humphreys, Arthur L. Salt and Sincerity from "Letters to Belinda." 12mo, pp. 183. New York: Dodge Pub. Co. $1.00.

Irwin, Will. Warrior the Untamed. The Story of an Imaginative Press Agent. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 47. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

Jefferson, Charles Edward. Christmas Builders. 12mo, pp. 31. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $.50.

Jeffs, H. The Art of Sermon Illustration. 12mo, pp. 259. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1 net.

Jenks, Tudor. When America Won Liberty, Patriots and Royalists. Illustrated, 12mo, pp. 280. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.25.

Johnson, Clifton. The Picturesque Hudson. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 227. New York: Macmillan Co. $1.25 net.

Lombroso, Cesare. (Alienist Professor of Psychiatry, University of Turin.) After Death—What? Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $2.50 net.

Professor Lombroso has here summed up what appears to him to be the best available evidence of "spirit return." He has enumerated a number of facts which can not fail to interest the most casual reader. It is unfortunate that a lack of logical connection characterizes the book—the chapters following one another in no definite order; while the translation is mediocre, and there are a number of errors noticeable in the spelling of proper names. These faults aside, the book has very decided interest. Chapters are devoted to hypnotism, telepathy, haunted houses, and "doubles," while several chapters are given to Eusapia Palladino, the famous Neapolitan medium, and one to the "Biology of the Spirits."

The most interesting part of the book (and, let us say, the most convincing) is that devoted to the mediumship of Eusapia: for here we find phenomena that were obtained under what appear to be excellent "test" conditions, and which were observed by a large number of scientific men. Photographs are given of tables floating in the air—contrary to gravity; of finger-marks and impressions of heads and faces in wet clay, hands and faces of entities different from any of those forming the circle of investigation, of delicate and complicated "automatic drawings" by ignorant peasant women; and of materialized forms. Professor Lombroso shows, in text and illustration, how many of the phenomena have been traced and registered by accurate, scientific instruments, so that there can no longer be any doubt as to their reality or objectivity. A force—apparently vital in character—seems to issue from the body of this remarkable woman, and may be noted, now in cold breezes that are felt with the naked hand, now in "telekinetic" phenomena—

(*Continued on page 540*)

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The 1910 Elmore
Model 36
Supplied as
Five-passenger, four-cylinder Touring Car
Four-passenger, four-cylinder Detachable Demi-Tonneau
Four-cylinder Doctor's Coupe
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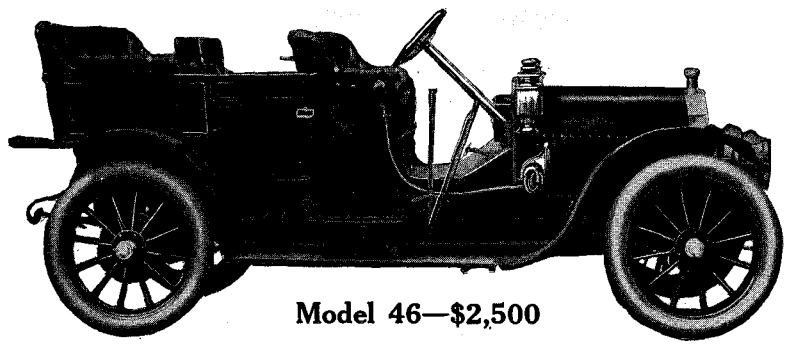

Model 46—$2,500

The 1910 Elmore
Model 46
Supplied as
Seven-passenger, four-cylinder Touring Car
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The Elmore is the one car of which you can safely say: "To-morrow—or a year from to-morrow—it will run as finely as it did to-day."

Do you realize that there are four or five thousand people (Elmore owners) in this country who know nothing whatever about the troubles you encounter in your four-cycle car—who never have known them?

Which leads to the pertinent question—what qualities do you especially seek and expect when you buy a car?

You are not merely looking for a car, are you, which will run? Certainly not.

You would like to find, if you could, a car which is practically repair-proof; which you would not be compelled to build over, by replacing some vital part, every 30, 60 or 90 days; whose life would not be a single season, but an indefinite number of seasons; whose cost of maintenance would be practically nil.

But you realize the futility of seeking such a car in the four-cycle field; because you know that the principle of the four-cycle engine itself makes such certainty a mechanical impossibility. As long as you have valves and cams and springs and lifts and rollers with all their consequential troubles—just so long must you say to yourself: "Well, the car made to-day's trip beautifully—but how about to-morrow?"

It seems impossible to you that any car could be free from this element of uncertainty and mental strain—and yet every Elmore owner is *absolutely* free from it.

In the two 1910 models these qualities are developed to a point of absolute certitude—as no two-cycle motor and no other motor in the world has ever been developed.

Mark that statement *and verify it*—the 1910 Elmore has the simplest, the safest, the surest and the most economical motor in the world to-day; and an ignition system so perfect that you are actually not conscious of its presence in the car.

We mean this comparison to include *any* four-cycle engine—in the car you own, or plan to own, whether its price be the highest or the lowest.

Your own eyes will tell one-half the story when you inspect the two 1910 Elmore engines—the cleanest, simplest motors you have ever seen; with just three moving parts, and *all* the parts which make for trouble and expense completely eliminated.

The Model 36 four-cylinder Elmore is good at any time and all times for 50 miles an hour on the straightaway; develops a full 36-H.P.; will take a grade of 6% to 8% at 35 to 40 miles an hour—and sells for $1,750.00.

No car of its type and size at anything like the price will compare with it in performance and offer the same perfect immunity from trouble and expense.

Model 46 is the most perfect two-cycle motor the world has ever seen—because it incorporates an infallible system of gas distribution which supplies the one element which engineers have always agreed would make the Elmore engine the peer of any other in existence.

"We admit all your other superiorities over the four-cycle," they have said, "and if you add this tremendous advantage without the complication peculiar to the four-cycle type—all argument will be at an end."

All argument is at an end. Both 1910 models will overwhelm you with evidence of the four-cycle exasperations from which they set you free. The Model 46 (46-H.P. and a speed capacity of 60 miles an hour), compared with the costliest four-cycle engines extant, will point out in the latter, by comparison, glaring deficiencies from which there is no escape.

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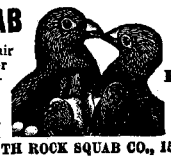

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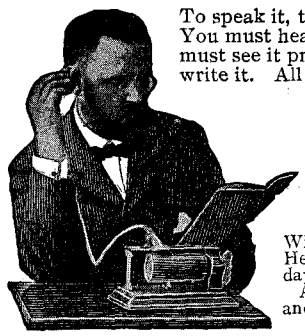

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A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

(Continued from page 538)

instances in which objects at a distance are moved without visible contact or apparent cause.

Professor Lombroso is convinced that a vito-physiological explanation does not cover all the facts—those cases, *e.g.*, in which hands and faces are observed ("materialized"), or where an apparition appears at her séances and expresses views diametrically opposed to those of the medium, or gives information unknown to her. Cases are cited in which a fantom spoke in Genoese—a language absolutely unknown to Eusapia. These instances are fortified by others, coming through different mediums (chiefly Mrs. Piper), in which similar events occurred. On the whole, and as a result of a careful study of all the evidence, Professor Lombroso comes to the deliberate conclusion that the spiritistic hypothesis is the most rational explanation, and he adopts that in preference to any other. The book is filled with "cases" that are of interest, and will repay a careful perusal.

Long, William J. English Literature. Its History and Its Significance for the Life of the English-Speaking World. A Text-Book for Schools. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 582. New York: Ginn & Co.

Lyman, William Denison. The Columbia River, Its History, Its Myths, Its Scenery, Its Commerce. With 80 illustrations and a map. Small quarto, 409 pp. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50 net.

This new volume, on a great American waterway, takes the reader into a less familiar, but by no means less interesting country than the regions traversed by the other great waterways which have been the subject of notable volumes in the same series, except that Mr. Dellenbaugh's "Romance of the Colorada River" scarcely comes within the statement as to a lesser familiarity. The Hudson, St. Lawrence, Connecticut, Ohio, and Niagara rivers are the other streams of which historical and other records have been presented. Mr. Lyman, professor of history in Whitman College in the State of Washington, in the preparation of his work, has shown the influence of his occupation. By this we mean that he writes with the historical sense. At the same time he has by no means neglected the scenic aspects of his subject.

Macleod, Mary. The Story of King Arthur from Malory's "Mort d'Arthur." Illustrated, 16mo, pp. 123. New York: Dodge Pub. Co. $0.60.

MacNutt, Francis Augustus. Fernando Cortes and the Conquest of Mexico. 1545–1547. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 475. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.35 net.

McCutcheon, George Barr. Truxton King—A Story of Graustark. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 369. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Mack, Arthur C. The Palisades of the Hudson. Their Formation, Tradition, Romance, Historical Associations, Natural Wonders and Preservation. 8vo. Illustrated with map, etc. Edgewater, N. J.: Palisade Press. 75 cents net.

Mr. Mack, who is a resident of one of the villages which skirt the shore of the Hudson under the Palisades opposite New York City, has here brought together a mass of information pertaining to the history and the natural scenery of the Palisades, which will be prized by all persons now absorbed in the celebration of the Hudson-Fulton anniver-

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saries. Probably nowhere else will one find in convenient compass so much information on this subject. The illustrations are numerous, varied, and well reproduced.

Marden, Orison Swett. Why Grow Old? 16mo, pp. 30. NewYork: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $0.30.

Mason, Roy. When I am Rich. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 343. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co. $1.50.

Matthews, John L. Remaking the Mississippi. 8vo, pp. 265. Boston. Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.75.

The author of this volume is a specialist of well-known authority and is associated with the National Rivers and Harbors Congress which meets annually at Washington to consider the ways and means of improving the inland waters of the country. While this author has done much to popularize this subject by his contributions to the newspaper and periodical press, he feels that technical reports, varied and voluminous, have hitherto been the sole depositories of what experience has taught in the preservation and control of great rivers. He has chosen the Mississippi as the most important example of how the usefulness of a river may be multiplied a hundredfold by deepening, damming, and directing its course. The book will open something like a new field of romance to the general reader and will prove interesting and inspiring to the professional engineer. The cost of these vast works of engineering is given and the author ventures upon a highly fascinating picture of advantages that will follow in the form of enlarged transportational power, the prevention of disastrous floods and their opposite—low-water stages. The attractiveness and usefulness of the work owe much to the numerous half-tone pictures of scenery and engineering achievements in the Mississippi valley.

Miller, J. R. The Master's Friendship. 16mo, pp. 26. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $0.30.

Murphy, Edgar Gardner. The Basis of Ascendency. A Discussion of Certain Principles of Public Policy Involved in the Development of the Southern States. 12mo, pp. 249. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50 net.

Nelson's Perpetual Loose-Leaf Encyclopedia. An International Work of Reference. Illustrated with colored plates, plans, and engravings. Complete in 12 octavo volumes. Editor-in-Chief, John H. Finley, President of the College of the City of New York. Associate editors, William Peterson of Yale University and George Sandeman of Edinburgh. New York: Thomas Nelson and Sons, 1909.

The completion of this work was a notable event in the history of encyclopedia-making. An effort had been made to produce, at moderate cost and within a small number of volumes, a work that should be at once adequate to the average person's needs, and not alone adequate, but comprehensive and authoritative as well. A large number of specialists were employed to prepare articles on various subjects. To the people of this country a point of particular interest is that special attention was paid to American affairs, including full sketches of men and women still living who in any way have become prominent. The work at once on publication commanded the respect of competent judges, including among educators presidents of colleges and universities.

Apart from these literary merits, an exceptional feature of the work has been the system of binding which is known as the loose-leaf system. In this has been applied to a book of reference a system (modified to meet different conditions) already employed in a less scientific way for the blank books that are supplied to

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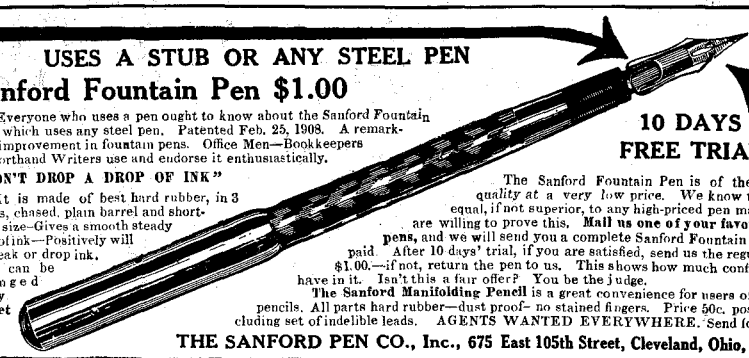

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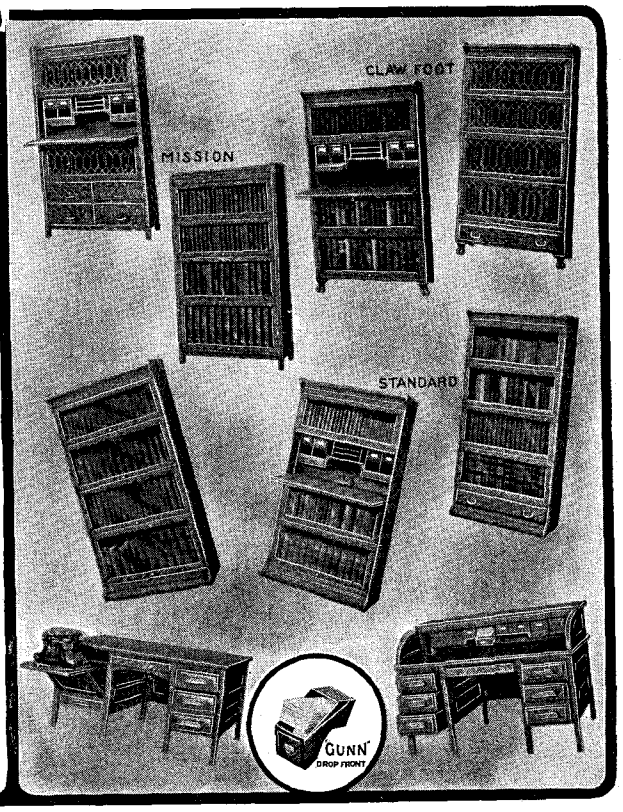

banks and business houses for their book-keeping departments. In an encyclopedia, this system enables the owner of a set to receive periodically from the publishers sheets of the work with such revisions as new events may have called for, either in the lives of prominent men or in the world of industry, politics, or finance. Under the terms by which the work is sold, purchasers have been guaranteed not fewer than 500 revised pages each year, up to and including the year 1913. It appears that, in the present year, more than 500 such pages, as reedited, were sent out.

A set of such pages, now at hand for review in these columns, and which gives timeliness to a notice of the encyclopedia so long after its completion, indicates that many notable happenings have been embraced in the revisions. Among these are the constitution for Turkey, the new arrangement of the map of Southeastern Europe, the election of Mr. Taft, and the earthquake in Sicily, all of which have had special treatment from competent hands. Revisions are made not only in important matters, such as those already mentioned, but in minor ones, such as the biographies of leading men into whose lives some new event during the year has entered. It is therefore to be seen that, with this encyclopedia posted up each year with the new sheets, possessors of copies have always with them an encyclopedia which is up-to-date.

Noyes, Alfred. Drake—An English Epic. Books I–XII. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 343. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.

Oldmeadow, Ernest. Antonio. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 580. New York: Century Co. $1.30 net.

Palgrave, Francis T. (Editor). The Golden Treasury. Selected from the best songs and lyrical poems in the English language, and arranged with notes. Revised and enlarged. The two series in one volume. New York: Macmillan Co.

Readers will be glad of an opportunity to possess this classic among anthologies in the form of a single volume. The plates of the previous two volumes have been used, but, by means of thin paper, the two series are made into a volume scarcely thicker than was the original first series.

Parkinson, Edward Kneeland. A Guide to the Country Home. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 156. New York: Outing Publishing Co. $1. net.

Parsons, Frank. Choosing a Vocation. 12mo, pp. 165. Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.

The Vocation Bureaus which have recently sprung up in this country are intended to assist young men and young women in obtaining suitable employment, or selecting the profession which, in the judgment of experts, they are most competent to fulfil. Mr. Parsons had much experience as director of such a bureau in Boston, and the present work, which appears to be a posthumous publication, embodies the ripe results of that experience. It will be found useful to parents as well as to their children and indeed to all whose privilege and responsibility it is to direct the lives and prescribe the careers of the coming men and women of the country.

Rice, Wallace, Compiled by. For the Gaiety of Nations. Fun and Philosophy from the Younger American Humorists. 16mo, pp. 60. New York: Dodge Publishing Co. $0.50.

Richards, Marian Edwards. Zandrie. Frontis-

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piece. 12mo, pp. 386. New York: Century Co. $1.50.

Rickaby, Joseph. Scholasticism. *16mo, pp. 121.* New York: Dodge Publishing Co. $0.50.

Robertson, A. T. A Short Grammar of the Greek New Testament. For Students Familiar with the Elements of Greek. 12mo, pp. 240. New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son. $1.50.

Saleeby, Caleb Williams. Parenthood and Race Culture. 12mo, pp. 389. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $2.50 net.

Schofield, A. T. With Christ in Palestine. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 96. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.25.

Seawell, Molly Eliot; Barnes, James; Deland, Ellen Douglas; Coryell, John R.; Carruth, E., and Others. The Boys on the Railroad. Illustrated, 12mo, pp. 212. New York: Harper & Bros. $0.60.

Shaler, Nathaniel Southgate, Autobiography of. 8vo, pp. 481. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $4.

The subject of this autobiography, to which is appended a supplementary memoir by his wife, was born in Newport, Ky., in 1841. He sprang from the descendants of a family in Warwickshire, and his immediate ancestors he describes as men of strong character. His grandfather, he writes, "curiously united the efficiency of an adroit business man with an abiding ever-present interest in the other side of human affairs. In literature and history he was well read and abounded in judgments." This old-fashioned gentleman "was the last to hold to the pigtail-queue arrangement of his hair." He also "kept to the buckled shoes and round cloke of the ancient costume." These relics of antiquity doubtless suggested to Mr. Shaler the dignities of the past and inspired him to begin his autobiography with a pious (using the word in its Roman sense) and interesting account of his forebears. His father was a village physician whom "the Civil War roused strongly" and went security for the purchase of the first thousand muskets that came into the hands of the Kentucky Unionists. Nathaniel S. Shaler himself, after graduating in the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard (1862), joined the Federal Army as captain of artillery. Among his instructors at college had been Agassiz and Asa Gray, from whom he imbibed not only scientific theories but an enthusiastic love of nature, so that cruising and camping in the vacations were opportunities for amassing and storing fossils and living specimens. Cambridge was in its palmiest days during his last year there, and in Chapter XIV. he gives a very full and attractive account of those eminent men, some of whom he merely met in the street (Virgilium vidi tantum) and with others had a more intimate acquaintance. Of his setting forth to the War he declares that he had never been actuated by the sentiment of patriotism but was "in a business frame of mind" and joined with those who had "hard reckoning before them" and were "ready to act swiftly and together when a definite thing was to be done."

The autobiography ends with the writer's departure for the field at page 212. The

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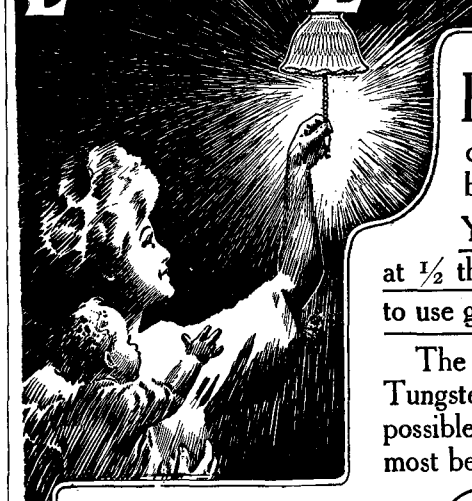

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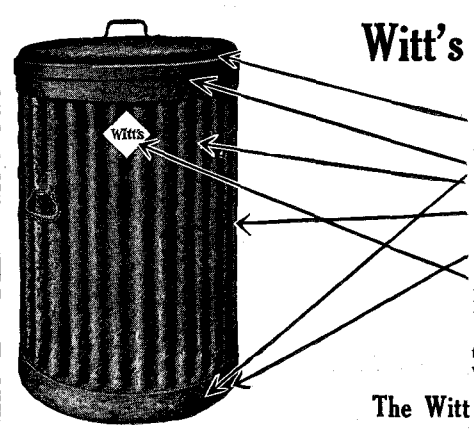

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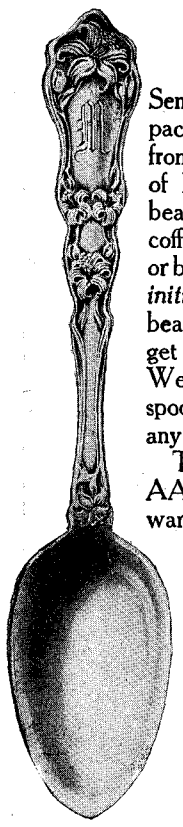

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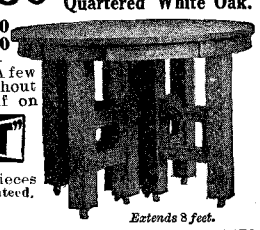

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remainder of the 481 pages is by Mrs. Shaler. The record of Mr. Shaler's scientific achievement is still fresh in the mind of the learned world and was refreshed by the memoirs which appeared on his death in 1906. But Mrs. Shaler has here given us a sketch of the work and character of her husband from the inside, as a typical American savant of fearless, untiring, and practical activity in his own intellectual sphere. In these chapters is to be found perhaps the most instructive and inspiring section of the work. Here we find an account of his travels in Europe, of his teaching at Harvard, of his mine-prospecting and other practical experiences. His love of the country, of country sights, sounds, and natural objects, is fondly dwelt upon. The delicacy with which the personal characteristics of the great American geologist are dwelt upon is admirable and we are amazed at the mental activity of a man whose literary works and methods are enumerated so that it takes ten pages of close print to give even a partial list of them. As dean of the Lawrence Scientific School he proved his skill as an administrator, while as a scientific surveyor for the United States Government he enriched the library of Science with works of world-wide reputation. This book is a most admirable example of what a true biography of a savant ought to be if it would not only charm the scientist but, in the words of Beaconsfield, "appeal to the domestic sentiments of mankind."

Sherrill, Charles Hitchcock. Stained Glass Tour in England. With 16 illustrations. 8vo, pp. 248. New York: John Lane Co.

Mr. Sherrill, who is a New York lawyer, has already published a volume on stained glass in French churches and cathedrals. His present work, more sumptuously manufactured, continues the interesting studies he has made. It was a novel idea entertained by him and in the execution of his plan he has produced volumes which European tourists will find readable and instructive.

Soper, George A. Modern Methods of Street Cleaning. 8vo, pp. 201. New York: The Engineering News Publishing Co. $3.00 net.

Those who have traveled through some of the cities of central and southern Spain will understand what is meant by street cleaning from seeing the need of it in such places as Toledo. Yet even in the days of Charles Dickens it seems that hogs rooted at liberty in the streets of New York. But now street cleaning has become a science and Mr. Soper, a member of the American Society of Engineers,

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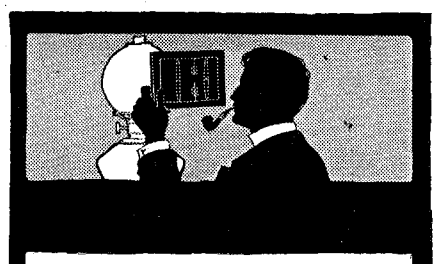

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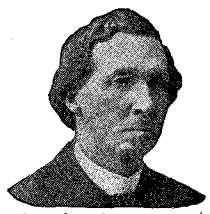

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expounds its principles with scientific precision. From actual experience he is able to give an account of how streets are cleaned in London, Manchester, Paris, Berlin, Hamburg, Cologne, Amsterdam, and New York. The book is profusely illustrated and the machinery of scavenging set forth as it is used in the cities among which Mr. Soper made a tour of three years. His expectation that his book may "serve as a guide to right principles and practices in this branch of sanitation" appears to be amply justified by the "notes on the subject," to use his own modest words, which he has here brought together.

Stephens, Ethel Stefana. The Veil—A Romance of Tunis. 12mo, pp. 385. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.

Sutcliffe, Alice Crary. Robert Fulton and the "Clermont." 12mo, pp. 367. New York: Century Company. $1.20 net.

Robert Fulton was a man of wide and exceptional genius, whose character recalls some of the lights of the Italian Renaissance. With the artistic temperament and taste he united the mathematical and mechanical mind, and in this point he showed to a degree the qualifications of men like Leonardo da Vinci, the wonder of his age. Fulton's expressive portrait of Mr. Walter Livingston would be considered remarkable from whosesoever hand it came.

The present work is sympathetically written and must be looked upon as the most complete and satisfactory of all the briefer lives of the inventor which have been published. It is the compilation of his great granddaughter and in it we find accurately detailed his early experiments and the successive steps which ended finally in achievement. Many of Fulton's hitherto unpublished letters and mechanical drawings are here included, as well as photographic reproductions of several of his oils and miniatures. There are appended a list of the portraits painted by the inventor and a very good index.

Taylor, A. E. Plato. 16mo, pp. 150. New York: Dodge Publishing Co. $0.50.

Welsh, Charles Edward (Editor). Stories Children Love. A Collection of Stories arranged for Children and Young People of various ages. Illustrations in color by Meta Grimball. 12mo, pp. 436. New York: Dodge Publishing Co. $1.25.

Mr. Welsh has chosen his tales from the literature of many times and several countries. Swift, Goldsmith, Irving, Hawthorne, Defoe, Madame de Ségur, Hans Christian Andersen, and Robert Southey are among the writers laid under contribution. He has not confined himself to the older authors, however, since Edward Eggleston has been drawn upon for a sketch of an old-time spelling bee, taken from "The Hoosier Schoolmaster." It is to be wished that Mr. Welsh had been able to name the authors of all these stories. This probably would not be possible to any one, but the names of authors might, we think, have been extended. He does, however, credit Goldsmith with "Little Goody Two Shoes" and Southey with that other immortal nursery classic "The Story of the Three Bears," which seems destined to outlive everything else that Southey wrote, save possibly the "Life of Nelson." Readers would have been glad to know to whom belongs the fame of having created

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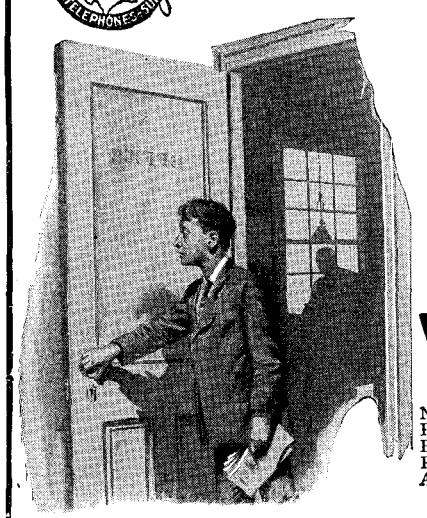

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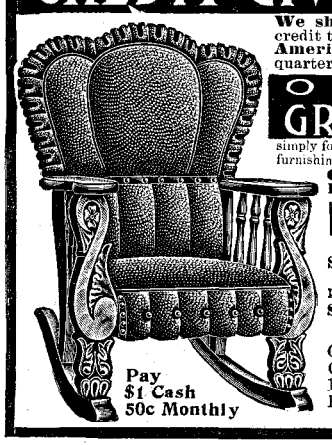

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"The Children in the Wood," "The Story of Bluebeard," and "Whittington and His Cat."

Winter, Nevin O. Guatemala and Her People of To-day. 12mo, pp. 307. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $3.00.

The interest that the people of the United States, as well, indeed, as all English-speaking peoples, are taking in the Spanish Republics of the South has been evidenced in many ways recently. Mr. Winter has had practical proof of it by the success attending the sale and popularity of his previous work, "Mexico and Her People." The present work is written on almost the same clear and attractive lines. It is a careful, scholarly, and well-informed production. The author is personally acquainted with the places and peoples he writes about, an accomplished Spanish linguist, and an extensive traveler. His chapter on "The Tropics and their Development," is really illuminating and statesmanlike. Ancient monuments are described, the story of the Republic of Guatemala told, and the prospects of the state calmly and sagaciously discust. The work is highly interesting and at the present moment of value to the public at large.

Wright, Harold Bell. The Calling of Dan Matthews. pp. 364. Chicago: The Book Supply Co. $1.50.

In his new work, which is being widely read, Mr. Bell has taken occasion to state some very plain facts. The chances are that readers may not entirely agree with him. They will feel, perhaps, that he has overstated his case, but much remains to command a careful hearing.

Dan Matthews enters the ministry fresh with enthusiasm and inspiration, but with little real knowledge of the world. Having accepted with unquestioning faith the traditional theology in which he has been reared, he can not understand that any problems worth consideration can exist which the church does not reach. The startling truth that such conditions not only do exist, but are sometimes righted by those outside the pale of orthodox Christianity, opens the young man's eyes.

That Dan should finally relinquish the vocation for which he felt so decided a calling seems unnecessary. The most obvious solution of his difficulties would be for him to remain in the thick of the fight and prove that there is a place in the Christian ministry for men of strength of character. Then, too, the novel might have been stronger, had the writer taken into account that real men and women are neither wholly good, nor wholly bad, but that human nature approaches neither extreme.

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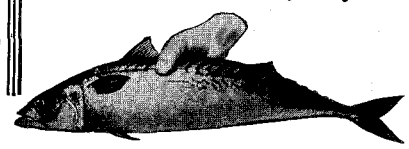

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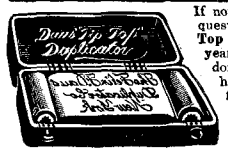

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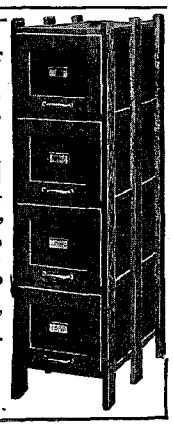

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CURRENT POETRY

We publish below a poem taken from "The Pilgrimage," a slender volume of verse by Yone Noguchi that has just come across the seas. These fragile poems make one dream vaguely of Japanese vases. Yone, like Blake, is a symbolist and a poet's poet. He paints a strange, elusive dream-life, and the delicate, fluttering butterfly fancies are scarcely snared by the quaint lines and phrases. Here is the spirit of an Eastern night.

A Japanese Night

BY YONE NOGUCHI

O scented purple breezes of the Japanese night!
The old moon, like a fairy ship of gold,
Softly through the dream sea begins to rock on:
(I hear the unheard song of Beauty in the moon ship,
I hear even the whisper of her golden dress.)
The hundred lanterns, burning in love and prayer,
Float on the streets like haunting memories.
The silvery music of wooden clogs of the Japanese girls
Are they not little ghosts out of the bosom of ancient age?
Are they returning to fulfil their thousand fancies forgotten?
O the fancy world of the Japanese night
Borne out of the old love and unfulfilled desires!
The crying love song of the Japanese night,
The shamisen music of hungry passion and tears!
O the long wail of heart through the darkness and love!

A rather striking poem appears in the London *Nation*: a translation by John Palmer from the French of Jean Richepin. It will appear harshly realistic in contrast with the delicate idealism and impressionism of the Japanese poet. The title given the poem is our own.

Charity

BY JEAN RICHEPIN

The hang-dog fellow looked at me askance,
And shut his lips, mumchance.

He said no word to quicken charity;
But thrust his hand at me.

No glibly muttered thanks fell from his tongue
For the poor dole I flung;

But in his gray wolf's eyes was plainly set
His reading of the debt.

They said: "Dost think, proud fool, for ha'pence thrown
To have me all thine own?"

They said: "'Tis I that make the charity;
Thou givest naught to me."

They said: "In giving thou alone canst find
Comfort, in being kind."

They said: "These ha'pence given, and thou art free
To lord it virtuously."

They said: "What kingly right is this, to thrust
Thy fellow in the dust!"

They said: "My right it were to spit at thee,
And spurn thy charity."

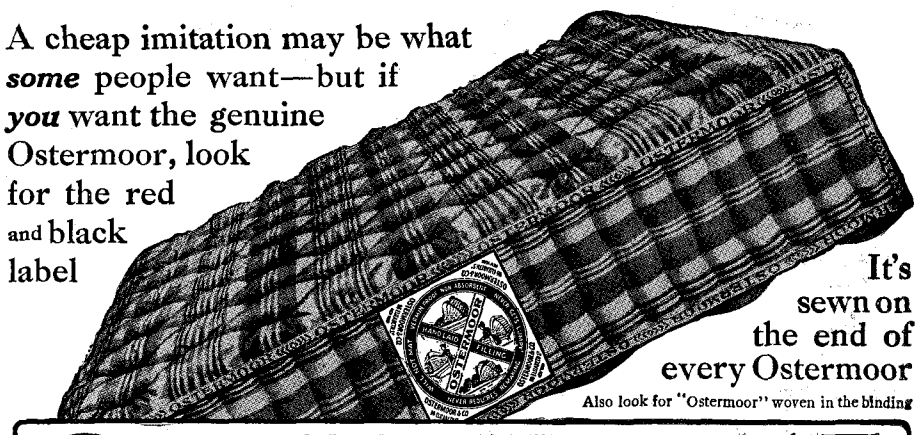
They said: "I take it, but thou canst not lift
The curse that dogs a gift."

This message in the gray wolf's eyes was set;
For so he read the debt.

And I, too, looking on his hang-dog face,
Said nothing for my case;

But fingered yet more ha'pence; went my way,
With naught at all to say.

For there was truth in what the wolf's eyes said;
And, shamed at heart, I fled.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CLIMBING AN ANTARCTIC VOLCANO

LIEUT. E. H. SHACKLETON, who holds the record for south-polar exploration, lived with his party in a hut on the antarctic continent from February 22 to September 22, 1908. Their life here during the long antarctic night has been described in a recent article in these columns. The most prominent feature of the landscape in the vicinity of their winter quarters was the volcanic Mt. Erebus. After the party were settled for the winter it was decided to attempt the ascent of this mountain, a dangerous task, but by no means impossible. Lieutenant Shackleton tells the story in *McClure's Magazine* (September) as follows:

I selected Professor David, Mawson, and Mackay to try the ascent of the summit. They were to be provisioned for ten days, and a supporting party, consisting of Adams, Marshall, and Brocklehurst was to assist the main party as far as possible. Eventually the whole six reached the top of the mountain. The party made its first camp at a spot about seven miles from the winter quarters, and 2,750 feet above sea-level. They started the next morning, with the temperature at ten degrees below zero, and, after strenuous climbing over snow furrowed by the wind during the whole of that day, managed to cover a distance of three miles and to reach an altitude of about 5,550 feet.

The nature of the volcanic fragments lying around their camp suggested that Erebus had been producing a little lava quite recently. A depot was made at this camp, provisions for three days being taken on, and the third camp was made at an altitude of 8,750 feet, with the temperature at twenty degrees below zero. That night a blizzard swept down on the party, and increased in fury during the following day. Progress was impossible, and the men stayed in their sleeping-bags.

In the afternoon Brocklehurst emerged from the three-man bag used by the members of the supporting party, and instantly the wind whirled away one of his wolfskin gloves. He plunged after it, and was swept some distance down the ravine. Adams, who had emerged with Brocklehurst, was thrown down the ravine by the wind, and Marshall, who remained in the bag, had to struggle to save himself from following, bag and all. Adams and Brocklehurst suc-

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ceeded in creeping back to the bag, the latter almost exhausted, and both numb with cold.

The party was able to proceed the next day, and after some more severe and dangerous climbing, in the course of which Mackay had a narrow escape from accident, they reached the rim of the old crater, above the southern end of which rises the active cone. They found themselves on the edge of a precipice of black rock, separated from the snow which filled the crater by a mighty moat scoured out by the blizzards.

A camp was pitched in a little gully on the northwest slope of the main cone and about fifty feet below the rim of the old crater, and here an examination was made of Brocklehurst's feet, as he stated that he had lost all feeling in them for some time previously. It was found that his big toes were black, and that four more toes were also frost-bitten, tho less severely. It must have required great pluck and determination on his part to have climbed almost continuously for nine hours with his feet in such a condition. After his circulation had been restored, he was left in a sleeping-bag, while the other five men proceeded to explore the floor of the old crater.

Their attention had been attracted to some curious mounds dotted over the snow plain within the crater, and it was to these they directed their steps. They found that the mounds were fumaroles, which in ordinary climates may be detected by the thin cloud of steam above them. The fumaroles of Erebus have their steam converted into ice as soon as it reaches the surface of the snow plane, and the result has been the creation of the remarkably shaped mounds. Some patches of yellow-colored ice were found to contain sulphur.

The next day the party made its way to the edge of the active crater, passing over beds of hard snow and vast quantities of felspar crystals, mixed with pumice, and climbing slowly and painfully because the altitude and the intense cold made respiration difficult. When they reached the crater edge—the first men to reach the summit of Erebus—they found themselves standing on the lip of a vast abyss, filled with a rising cloud of steam.

After a continuous loud hissing sound, lasting for some minutes, there would come from below a big dull boom, and immediately great globular masses of steam would rush upward to swell the volume of the cloud which swayed over the crater. The air was filled with the fumes of burning sulphur. Presently a light breeze fanned away the steam cloud, and at once the crater stood revealed in all its vast extent and depth. It was between eight hundred and nine hundred feet deep, with a maximum width of half a mile, and at the bottom could be seen three well-like openings from which the steam proceeded. On the wall of the crater opposite to the party, beds of dark pumice alternated with white patches of snow, and in one place the existence of scores of steam jets suggested that the snow was lying on hot rock.

The descent was rapid, for the party dropped down five thousand feet in four hours by glissading down the long ice slopes, much to the detriment of their clothes and equipment. They reached the depot made during the ascent, to find that the blizzard had scattered their goods far and wide, and the last stages of the journey back to the winter quarters were made under trying conditions. There was every appearance of the approach of a blizzard; the men were tired out, the oil was almost gone, one of the tents had a large hole burned in it, and one of their stoves had been broken in the glissading.

They abandoned their sledge and equipment at the spot on which they had made their first camp, and made a last forced march that brought them to the winter quarters in an exhausted condition. They had done their work, however, and within a few minutes they were forgetting their troubles in the enjoyment of an enormous meal.

GETTING A COMMISSION

JOHN L. CLEM, now a colonel in the quartermaster-general's department, served through the Civil War as drummer boy while still but a youngster, earning on one bloody field the sobriquet of "the drummer boy of Shiloh." Later he wished to enter the regular army, but found it no easy task. How he finally succeeded through a personal interview with General

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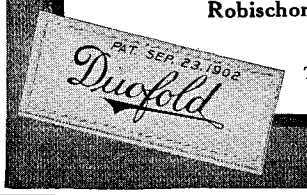

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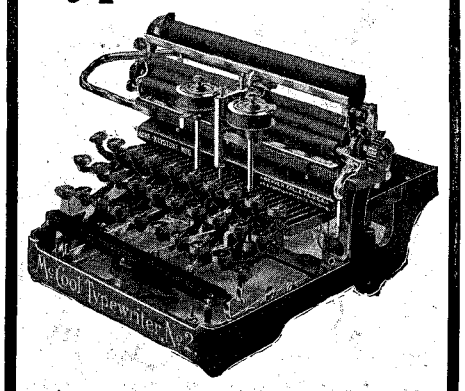

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Grant, then serving his first term as President, is told in an article in *Leslie's Weekly*. We read:

The President said, "What can I do for you?"

Clem said, "Mr. President, I wish to ask you for an order to admit me to West Point."

"But why," said the President, "do you not take the examination?"

"I did, Mr. President, but I failed to pass."

"That was unfortunate," said the President. "How was that?"

"Why, Mr. President, you see, I was in the war, and while I was there those other boys of my age were at school."

"What!" said the President, amazed. "You were in the war?"

Clem was then scarcely eighteen and boyish looking.

"Yes, Mr. President, I was in the war four years." And he related his experience.

The President then wrote something, sealed it, and, handing it to Clem, said:

"Take this to the Secretary of War. I guess it will fix you all right."

Clem went to the Secretary, to whom he had already applied, and was received somewhat coldly. He delivered the note. The Secretary read it and said:

"Do you know what this is?"

"No," said Clem, "but I supposed it was an order to admit me to West Point."

"Well, it ain't," said the Secretary. "It's an order to commission you second lieutenant in the regular army."

SOUSA'S FIRST MUSIC-TEACHER

"NEXT to being born," says John Philip Sousa, "the most important event of my life was when I began the study of music." The great bandmaster tells of his youthful days in an article in *The Circle* (September), and gives the following account of his first music-teacher, a Spanish friend of his father:

The old Spaniard was a retired orchestral player and had a vocal organ that would not excite the envy of either Caruso or Bonci. I believe he had the worst voice I have ever heard. All musical intervals were sounded alike by him. When he was calm he squawked; when excited he squeaked. At the first lesson he bade me repeat the syllables of the scale after him.

"*Do*," he squawked.

"*Do*," I squawked in imitation.

"No, no," he cried, "sing *do*," and he squeaked the note.

"*Do*," I squeaked, in a vain effort to correspond with his crow-like vocalization.

He grew very angry, stormed and abused me. His mental ear was alert and true but the articulated sounds of his voice conveyed nothing but a grating noise to my child mind. For an hour he squeaked and squawked, *do, re, me, fa, sol, la, si, do*, and I hopelessly floundered after him. At last the lesson

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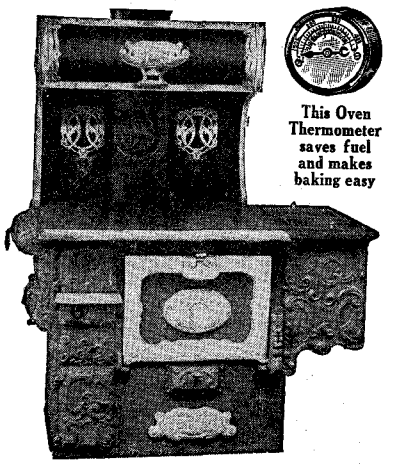

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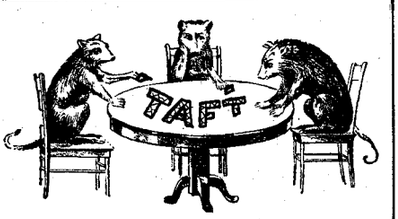

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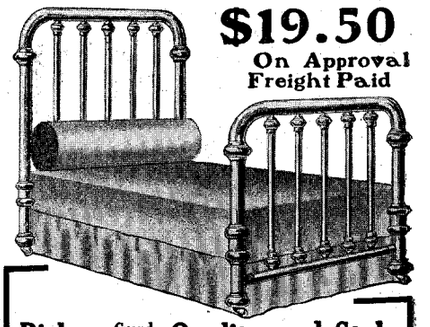
was over and I was almost a nervous wreck. While I remained a pupil of the old gentleman the sound of his toneless voice hung over me like a pall and filled my soul with horror and despair.

One night when my teacher came he discovered the loss of his spectacles. He searched in his pockets and in his cloak which hung on the balustrade, but all in vain. His wife assured him that he had the glasses when he left his home, which was but a few minutes' walk from our house; so it was proposed that the entire household should search the street for the lost spectacles. The younger members of the family took lighted candles and with myself well in the lead began the hunt. The street was deserted, and as I came near the old gentleman's house I saw the glasses on the lawn. I quickly picked them up and put them in my pocket and then began searching more assiduously than ever. I am sure no boy could have shown more interest nor proposed more places to hunt than I. When some one would suggest the fruitlessness of our efforts I, with some wedgelike word of encouragement, would renew interest in the hearts of the party. The horror of the lesson was ever before me and I felt that if I could prolong the search I might escape at least for one night. We finally gave up and my teacher with many imprecations on his ill luck dismissed my lesson for the evening.

We had returned to my father's house and I sat on the stair near the place where the old gentleman's cloak hung, and when the family and guests were engrossed in conversation I slipt the spectacles into the inside pocket of the cloak and then, with a cheery "*buenos noches*," I stole to my room, not to sleep but to listen. On the stroke of nine my teacher arose, and when he wrapped his cloak about him his hand struck the pocket containing the spectacles. Quickly pulling them out he cried: "*Carambo maldicta*, to think that we have been hunting all evening for that which I have just found! I searched my pockets," he added pointedly, "so this must be the work of the devil or one of his imps," and with many angry mutterings he made his departure. I crept into bed with the consciousness of a duty well done and closed my eyes for the first peaceful slumber of many days.



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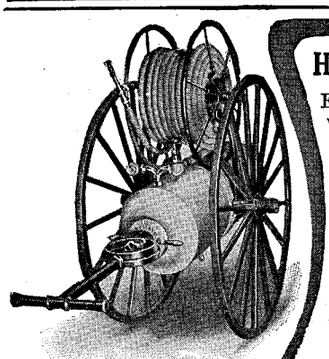

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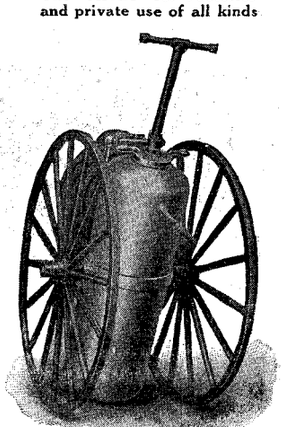

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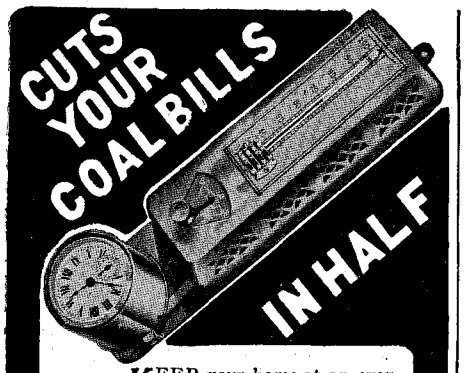

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

When Women Vote.—DISTRICT VISITOR—"Good morning, Mrs. Perkins. I hope you are coming to the Unionist Association garden party at Sir Archibald's this afternoon, to hear our candidate speak?"

MRS. PERKINS—"Well, no; you see, Mum, my neighbor, Mrs. 'Opkins, she belongs to that, so I joined the Liberal Government, so we can look arter one another's babies while t'other's at meetings."—*Punch.*

Wordsworth Up To Date

She was a Fantom of a Fright
When first she gleamed upon my sight!
A shapeless shape in scanty dress
To haunt, to startle, to distress.

I saw her upon nearer view;
The things that woman had to do!
She had to breathe a certain way,
And walk and walk for miles each day.

She couldn't eat a thing that's good
For human nature's daily food,
But just some hygienic stuff,
And stop before she'd had enough!

You'd think no one, however thin,
Her sheath-like garments could get in;
E'en if you understood the cult
You'd be surprized at the result!

A perfect woman nobly gowned,
With hips scarce thirty inches round!
A slotlike form, a halting gait.
And something like an angel's weight!

—*Harper's Magazine.*

The Anglo-Germanic Complication.—The class at Heidelberg was studying English conjugations and each verb considered was used in a model sentence, so that the students would gain the benefit of pronouncing the connected series of words, as well as learning the varying forms of the verb. This morning it was the verb "to have" in the sentence "I have a gold mine."

Herr Schmitz was called to his feet by Prof. Wulff. "Gonjugate 'do haff' in der sentence, 'I haff a golt mine,'" the professor ordered.

Herr Schmitz proceeded:

"I haff a golt mine, du hast a golt dein, he hass a golt hiss. Ve, you or dey haff a golt ours, yours or deirs, as de case may be."—*Everybody's Magazine.*

When Life is Duty.—George Vincent of Chautauqua fame has this explanation of the delay in passing the tariff bill.

"Congress," he said, "was trying to make up its mind whether to do its duty by the country or to do the country by its duty."—*Success Magazine.*

Just What He Needed.—"Reginald, dear, you puckered up your lips just then as if you were going to kiss me," said the beautiful creature languorously, as she lay stretched on the beach surveying the frolics of Neptune.

"I intended to," replied Reginald hesitatingly, "but I seem to have got some sand in my mouth."

"For Heaven's sake swallow it," exclaimed the young lady. "You need it badly in your system!"—*Young's Magazine.*

Keeping Cupid on the Job.—"That widow is a good manager, isn't she?"

"Manager? I should say so. She got that house of hers practically fixt up like new for nothing."

"How did she manage it?"

"She was engaged to the carpenter till all the woodwork was finished, and then she broke it off and married the plumber."—*Baltimore American.*

On the Firing-Line.—MRS. CHURCH—"You say she was a war correspondent?"

MRS. GOTHAM—"Yes, she was secretary of a woman's club."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

The Most Important Discovery in Science is still a matter of controversy. One thing, however, about which there is no controversy among scientists is the remarkable property of cement concrete as a medium of construction.

Dragon PORTLAND CEMENT CONCRETE

embodies all the phenomenal properties of this new giant and opens up endless possibilities in the building line from the smallest shed to the finest mansion.

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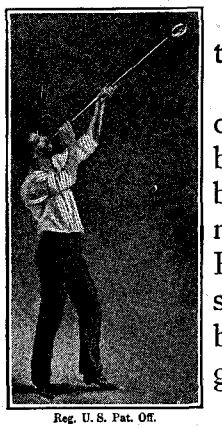

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Macbeth lamp-chimneys do not break from heat, because they're made of Macbeth Pearl Glass instead of common bottle or window glass.

Macbeth, is on my chimneys. That's my name. I would hate to put it on a chimney that would make me ashamed.

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Literary Contamination.—MOTHER—"Johnny, you said you'd been to Sunday-school."

JOHNNY (with a far-away look)—"Yes, mamma."

MOTHER—"How does it happen that your hands smell of fish!"

JOHNNY—"I carried home the Sunday-school paper, an' the outside page is all about Jonah and the whale."—*Western Christian Advocate.*

A Lady of Mark

Belinda is the Village belle,
Her beauty has no =

Her charming manner is perfection,
There is no one like her in this §.

I wonder would she think me rash
If after her I made a ——

And with a manner suave and bland
I frankly asked her for her ☞;

Then if I murmured, "Tell me, dearie,"
Would she say, "Yes," unto my ?.

And yet—Belinda's tongue's so brisk,
I fear I'd be an * .

—*Harper's Weekly.*

From an Unspoiled Child.—POP—"Cape-Cod fishermen have gone out of the whaling-business, I see."

JOHNNY—"Gee, paw, I wish't you wuz a Cape-Cod fisherman."—*Los Angeles Express.*

One Wish Ungratified.—WIFE—"You promised that if I would marry you my every wish would be gratified."

HUSBAND—"Well, isn't it?"

WIFE—"No, I wish I hadn't married you."—*Illustrated Bits.*

Incompetent.—"Father," asked the small boy of an editor, "is Jupiter inhabited?" "I don't know, my son," was the truthful answer. Presently he was interrupted again. "Father, are there any sea serpents?" "I don't know, my son." The little fellow was manifestly cast down, but presently rallied and again approached the great source of information. "Father, what does the North Pole look like?" But, alas! again the answer, "I don't know, my son." At last, in desperation, he inquired, with withering emphasis: "Father, how did you get to be an editor?"—*Zion's Herald.*

A True Story.—The women of the Yankee States may think that they are clever at driving bargains, but the claim is made that in Guthrie lives a woman without a parallel for commercial wit. Several months ago she entered a large department store in New York City to buy a yard of silk, which the clerk told her would cost her thirty-five cents. Her purchase left a remnant of one and one-half yards. The clerk suggested that she buy the remnant.

"What will you take for it?" asked the Guthrie woman.

"Twenty cents, madam," replied the clerk politely.

"Well, I'll take it, but you can keep the yard you've just torn off."

The clerk was staggered for a moment, but, appreciating the humor of the proposal, smilingly made the exchange. Not the least merit of this story is that it is true.—*Lutheran Observer.*

The Mother-in-Law in the Fatherland.—A—"Don't you think I am fortunate in having such a talented mother-in-law? She has written some brilliant songs without words."

B—"Incredible!"—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Its Place of Business.—The child who defined a mountain range as "a large-sized cook-stove" had imagination, if not accurate information. On a test paper at the Sheffield Scientific School, an older student made a much worse blunder. The question read, "What is the office of the gastric juice?" The answer, no doubt struck off in the heat and hurry of the examination, was "The stomach."—*Everybody's Magazine.*

Foreign CRESCA Delicacies

What memory of foreign travel brings keener pleasure than the recollection of that perfect dinner you enjoyed in Paris, or the delightful luncheon that surprised you in the little hotel perched high above the Rhine? Nothing the Old World offers is better worth adopting than its custom of making the dining-table the real center of social life.

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Wherever, in the Old World, a food is cultivated to the point of supreme excellence we are there packing the choicest of the crop under the familiar "Cresca Mark." From Brittany come Anchovies and Sardines, French Peas and Mushrooms and Truffles, Olive Oil, Estragon Vinegar, Marrons, Macedoines, Puree de Foie Gras from France. Spain yields Cresca Pimientoes, Olives, and great Malaga Raisins.

Hungary gives Paprika, Russia its Caviar, Germany, Turkey, Arabia, China, Tunis, Portugal—all yield for Cresca.

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We want all fastidious folk to know the Cresca products, the possibilities that they offer and where to secure them.

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For suitably decorating these choice dishes, we have imported little French ornament cutters in the designs shown in the border. On receipt of the coupon cut from the corner of this announcement, with 4 cents postage, we will mail one copy of "Cresca Dainties" and *one ornament cutter,* to each reader of Literary Digest who has not already received them.

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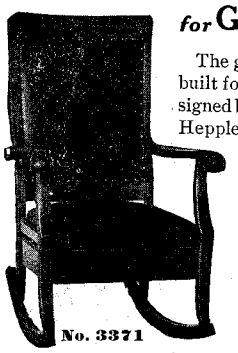

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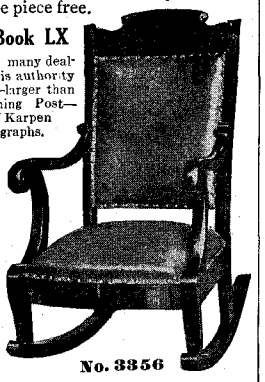

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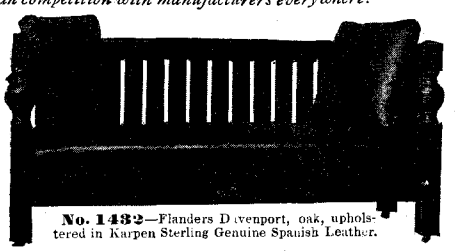

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"REPUBLIC LINENE" is a fabric in a class by itself. The carefully selected **Egyptian Yarns,** in combination with our new **Bleaching process,** produce that pure white softness—before or after laundering—which gives these handkerchiefs their own individuality.

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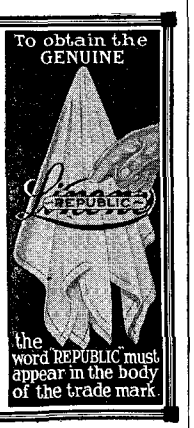

Waking Him Up.—A tourist in rural Scotland took refuge for the night in the cottage of an old lady. He asked her to wake him early in the morning, warning her that he was quite deaf.

Upon awakening much later than the appointed hour he found that the old lady with strict regard for the proprieties had slipt under his door a slip of paper upon which was written:

"Sir, it's hauf past eicht."—*Success Magazine.*

Glory Enough.—News dispatch: "France has declined to recognize Benjamin Franklin as the inventor of the lightning-rod, claiming that honor for a French physician named Jacques de Romas, who, in 1750, two years before Franklin, announced a means of diverting lightning." That's all right, but we still claim the honor of producing the first lightning-rod agent.—*Western Christian Advocate.*

Getting Even.—THE DOMINIE—"I'm glad to hear you say you weren't angry with your father for punishing you for something you hadn't done."

FREDDIE—"Oh, I got square with him all right. I did it afterward."—*Puck.*

And It Surely Is.—Teacher was telling her class little stories in natural history, and she asked if anyone could tell her what a groundhog was. Up went a little hand, waving frantically.

"Well, Carl, you may tell us what a groundhog is."

"Please, ma'am, it's sausage."—*Everybody's Magazine.*

Assistance.—A Newark woman who lives in an apartment-house changed her ice-man not long ago, and the next day the youth who drove the team for the new man put the piece of ice on the dumbwaiter in the basement to be hoisted up. She pulled away.

"Heavens!" she exclaimed. "That new ice-man certainly gives good weight!"

After much effort, she got the dumbwaiter up to the kitchen level. To her amazement there was a small boy sitting upon the ice. With what little breath she had left, she demanded:

"What in the world did you make me pull you up here for?"

"Why," replied the youngster, "I thought maybe the cake would be too heavy for you to lift, so I came up to help you off with it."—*Lippincott's.*

Hard Luck.—A—"You seem to have pretty bad luck with your cooks."

B—"Yes, the first stayed only three days, and the second I can't get rid of."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

"UNIVERSAL" COFFEE PERCOLATOR

is the perfection of the drip process and excels other ways because it extracts all the wholesome and invigorating essence before the water boils.

It is simple and always makes delicious and aromatic coffee which is enjoyed even by those who cannot drink coffee made in any other way.

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made by a scientific blending of the best tropical fruit. It is a perfect food, highly nourishing and easily digested.

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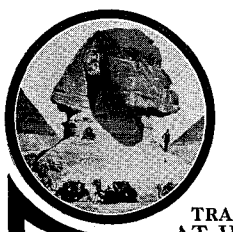

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A Complex Relation.—SHE—"Who was that lady you just bowed to?"

HE—"That was the second wife of the third husband of my first wife."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Stale News.—RAILWAY GUARD (to man smoking.)—"You can't smoke."

SMOKER—"So my friends say."

GUARD—"But you mustn't smoke."

SMOKER—"So my doctor says."

GUARD—"Sir, you shan't smoke."

SMOKER—"So my wife says."—*Punch.*

Unreasonable.—THE TAILOR—"I can't make you another suit until you pay for the last."

THE CUSTOMER—"Great Scott! I can't wait that long."—*Brooklyn Life.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

September 17.—Orville Wright makes a world's record for height in aeroplane flights at Berlin, reaching an altitude of 765 feet.

El Roghi, leader of the recent rebellion against the Sultan of Morocco, is executed at Fez.

September 20.—The *Mauretania* cuts down her east-bound record by 45 minutes, sailing from New York to Queenstown in 4 days, 13 hours, and 41 minutes.

September 21.—Commander Peary, homeward bound from Arctic regions, arrives at Sidney, N. S., in the *Roosevelt.*

Domestic

September 17.—In a speech at Winona, Minn., President Taft defends the Payne Bill.

Speaking at a dinner given him by the Pilgrims, Admiral Lord Charles Beresford urges that the English-speaking countries unite to maintain the world's peace.

September 18.—It is officially announced that Y. Uchida has been appointed to succeed Baron Takahira as Japanese Ambassador to the United States.

September 19.—At a luncheon at Lake Minnetonka, Minn., President Taft assures the members of the Japanese Commercial Mission of the friendly feeling of the United States for Japan.

September 20.—President Taft speaks in Des Moines, Ia., recommending changes in the Interstate Commerce and Antitrust Laws.

A severe hurricane sweeps over New Orleans and other Gulf ports, destroying property worth a million dollars.

President Taft signs a parcels-post convention with Dutch Guiana, to go into effect October 1.

September 21.—President Taft speaks in Denver, defending the corporation tax.

Gov. John A. Johnson, of Minnesota, dies in a hospital in Rochester, Minn., following an operation.

Dr. Frederick A. Cook receives an enthusiastic welcome on his return to New York.

September 23.—President Taft opens the Gunnison irrigation tunnel in Colorado.

President Taft appoints Lee McClung to be United States Treasurer, vice Charles H. Treat, resigned.

Commander Peary enters United States territory at Vanceboro, Me.

The New York Republican City Convention nominate O. T. Barnard for Mayor, W. A. Prendergast for Controller, and J. P. Mitchel for President of the Board of Aldermen.

The Democratic Union of New York City nominate Justice Gaynor for Mayor.

Learn to Ride Horseback

Prof. Jesse Beery, acknowledged the world's master-horseman, is successfully teaching, by correspondence, men and women, young and old, how to ride correctly. Simple instructions. **Every point covered, from putting on bridle to training the horse in fancy gaits.** No need to pay for expensive lessons at a riding academy. Write to-day for handsome prospectus of instruction course. Sent free. (2)

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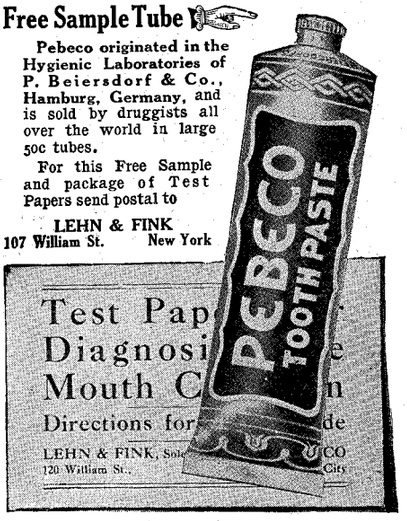

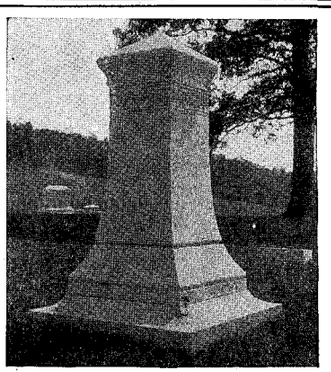

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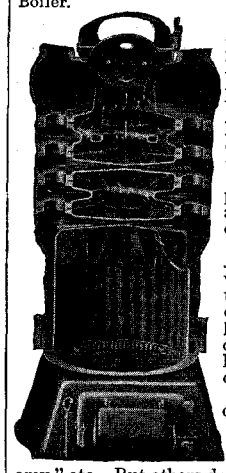

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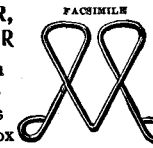

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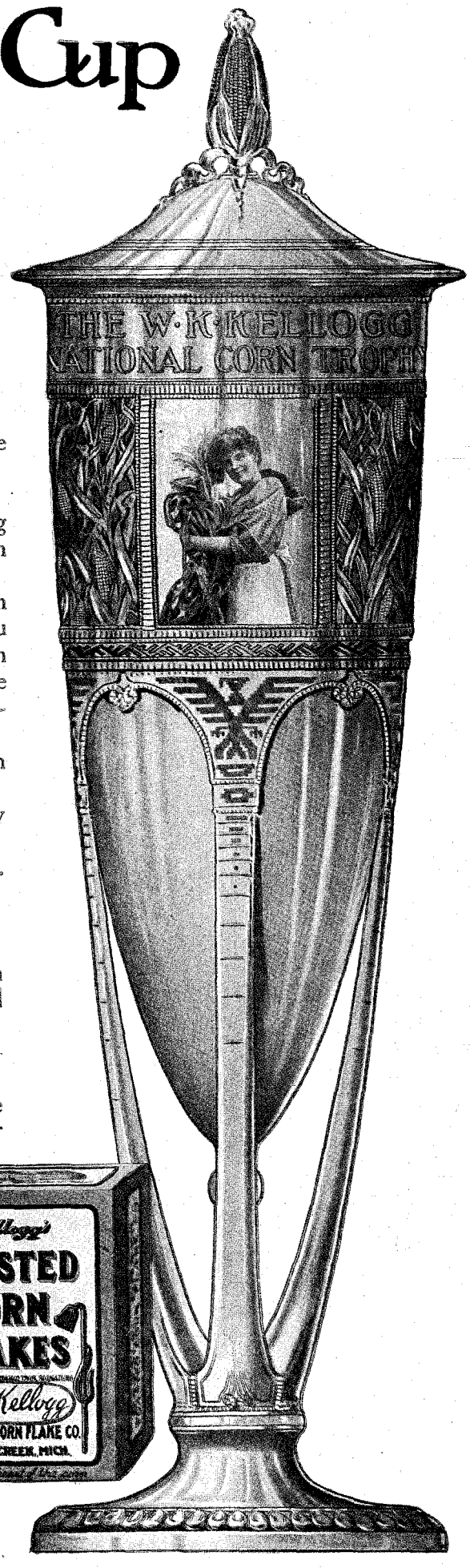

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